
































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## Chapter Eight

### The Chapter About How the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ Spent in the Path of Allaah

This chapter highlights how Rasulullaah ﷺ and the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ spent their wealth and everything that Allaah granted them in the path of Allaah and in avenues where Allaah's pleasure is found. The chapter also highlights how they loved this more than spending on themselves and how they preferred others above themselves even though they suffered poverty

### The Encouragement Rasulullaah ﷺ gave and the Fervour the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ had for Spending in the Path of Allaah

### The Encouragement that Rasulullaah ﷺ Gave to Spend in the path of Allaah

#### The Narration of Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard

Hadhrat Jareer reports that they were once with Rasulullaah ﷺ one morning when some people belonging to the Mudar tribe arrived. They were barefoot and practically naked. All they had were striped shawls or cloaks and their swords hanging from their necks. The expression on Rasulullaah ﷺ's face actually changed when he saw their poverty. He then went into his room and when he emerged, he gave instructions to Hadhrat Bilaal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, who duly called out the Adhaan and then the Iqaamah. After Rasulullaah ﷺ led the salaah, he addressed the people with the following verses of the Qur'aan:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَخَلَقَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي تَسَاءَلُونَ بِهِ وَالْأَرْحَامَ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ رَقِيبًا ۝﴾ (سورة نساء: آيت ١)

O mankind! Fear your Rabb who created you from a single soul (from Aadam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), created its spouse (Hawwa) from it, and spread great numbers of men and women from the two (from Aadam and Hawwa). Fear that Allaah in Whom (in Whose name) you ask (things and take

*promises*) from each other and (*fear breaking*) family ties. Verily Allaah is Watchful over you. {Surah Nisaa, verse 1}

﴿اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْتَنْظُرْ نَفْسٌ مَّا قَدَّمَتْ لِغَدٍ﴾ (سورة حشر آيت: ١٨)

Fear Allaah and let every soul see (*consider*) what (*good deeds*) it has sent ahead for tomorrow (*to be rewarded on the Day of Qiyaamah*).

{Surah Hashar, verse 18}

Rasulullaah ﷺ then continued to say, "A man should therefore contribute something from his Dinaars, from his Dirhams, from his clothing, from his Saa of barley, from his Saa of dates. Rasulullaah ﷺ continued until he said, "Even if it be a piece of a date (Everyone ought to give something regardless of how little it is)."

An Ansaari Sahabi ﷺ then brought a bag (of food, that was so full) that he could not even carry it. Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ says, "The others soon followed suit until I saw two heaps of food and clothing and I saw the face of Rasulullaah ﷺ gleam as if it were a piece of gold. Rasulullaah ﷺ then said, 'Whoever starts a good practice in Islaam will receive the reward for it in addition to the rewards of all those who do the same after him without any of their rewards being diminished in the least. On the contrary, whoever starts an evil practice in Islaam will be burdened with the sin of it in addition to the sins of all those who do the same after him without the burden of any of their sins being lightened in the least.'"<sup>(1)</sup>

Ahadeeth discussing the encouragement that Rasulullaah ﷺ gave to the Sahabah ﷺ to spend in the path of Allaah have already passed.<sup>(2)</sup>

### **A Narration from Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ narrates that it was a Wednesday when Rasulullaah ﷺ visited the Banu Amr bin Auf tribe. The Hadith continues to the point where Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "O assembly of Ansaar!" The Ansaar responded by saying, "We are at your service, O Rasulullaah ﷺ!" Rasulullaah ﷺ then addressed them saying, "During the Period of Ignorance when you were not worshipping Allaah, you used to bear the burdens of others, engage your wealth in good deeds and care for travellers. However, now that Allaah has blessed you with Islaam and His Nabi, you are suddenly locking away your wealth (whereas you should be spending even more now). There are rewards for whatever man eats (from your property) and **there are also rewards for whatever birds eat.**" The Ansaar then went to their orchards and each one of them made thirty doors leading into their orchards.<sup>(3)</sup>

(1) Muslim, Nasa'ee and others, as quoted in Targheeb wat Tarheeb (Vol.1 Pg.53)

(2) In the "Chapter concerning Jihaad" under the first heading entitled "Rasulullaah ﷺ Encourages Striving in the path of Allaah and Spending One's Wealth for this Cause".

(3) Haakim, as quoted in Targheeb wat Tarheeb (Vol.4 Pg.156).

## The Sermon of Rasulullaah ﷺ concerning the Virtues of Generosity and the Abomination of Miserliness

Hadhrat Anas رضي الله عنه narrates that in the first sermon that Rasulullaah ﷺ delivered, he praised Allaah and then said, "O people! Verily Allaah has chosen Islaam to be your religion so enhance your relationship with Islaam by generosity and good character. Take note that generosity is a tree in Jannah that has its branches in this world. Therefore, whoever is generous continues attaching himself to one of its branches until it eventually transports him to Jannah. Behold! Miserliness is a tree of Jahannam that has its branches in this world. Therefore, whoever is miserly attaches himself to its branches until it eventually plummets him into Jahannam. Be generous for Allaah's sake! Be generous for Allaah's sake!" (1)

## The fervour that Rasulullaah ﷺ and the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم had to Spend in the Path of Allaah

### The Hadith of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه in this Regard

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه narrates that a man came to ask Rasulullaah ﷺ to give him something. Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "I have nothing to give you, but you may give something on my name and I shall settle the payment as soon as something comes my way." Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه then said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! You had already given him something, (so why incur a debt when) Allaah has not charged you with what you cannot bear." Rasulullaah ﷺ disliked the statement of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه, but then an Ansaari said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Continue spending without fearing any decrease from the Rabb of the Throne." The statement of the Ansaari made Rasulullaah ﷺ smile and he said, "That is exactly what I have been commanded to do." (2)

### A Narration from Hadhrat Jaabir رضي الله عنه in this Regard

Hadhrat Jaabir رضي الله عنه reports that someone came to ask Rasulullaah ﷺ for something and he gave it to him. Thereafter, another person came to ask for something and (because Rasulullaah ﷺ had nothing to give him) Rasulullaah ﷺ promised to give him something. Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه then stood up and (out of pity for Rasulullaah ﷺ, he) said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! When someone asked you for something, you gave it to him. Then someone else asked you for something and you gave him as well. Thereafter, another person came to ask from you and you promised to give him something. Then when another person came to ask from you, you again made a promise to give (why do you burden

(1) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.310).

(2) Tirmidhi, as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.6 Pg.56). The narration has also been reported by Bazaar, Ibn Jareer, Kharaa'iti in *Makaarimul Akhlaaq* and Sa'eed bin Mansoor, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.42). Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.242) has commented on the chain of narrators.

yourself when you do not have anything to give?)."

Rasulullaah ﷺ seemed to dislike this statement of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, but just then Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Hudhaafa Sahmi ﷺ stood up and said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Continue spending without fearing any decrease from the Rabb of the Throne." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "That is exactly what I have been commanded to do." <sup>(1)</sup>

### **The narration of Hadhrat Ibn Mas'ood ﷺ about Rasulullaah ﷺ's Instruction to Hadhrat Bilaal ﷺ to Spend**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mas'ood ﷺ reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ once went to Hadhrat Bilaal ﷺ at a time when he had a few heaps of dates before him. "What is this, Bilaal?" asked Rasulullaah ﷺ. He Bilaal ﷺ replied, "I have kept this in preparation for the guests you receive." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "O Bilaal! Do you not fear that the smoke of Jahannam may reach you? (That you will have to account for this if you die without spending it on others?). O Bilaal! Continue spending without fearing any decrease from the Rabb of the Throne." <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The narration of Hadhrat Anas ﷺ Concerning What transpired Between Rasulullaah ﷺ and his Servant**

Hadhrat Anas ﷺ reports that when Rasulullaah ﷺ was once given three birds as a gift, he gave one to his servant to eat. The following day, she came with the same bird to him. Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Did I not tell you not to leave anything for the next day because Allaah provides sustenance for each coming day" <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>

### **A narration of Hadhrat Ali ﷺ About what Transpired Between Hadhrat Umar ﷺ and the People with regards to Excess Wealth**

Hadhrat Ali ﷺ reports that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ once said to the people, "We have some excess funds (what should we do with it?)." The people replied, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! Since we have kept you too busy to attend to your family and your business, you may have it for yourself." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ then asked Hadhrat Ali ﷺ, "What do you have to say?" Hadhrat Ali ﷺ replied, "The people have already given you their opinion." However, when Hadhrat Umar ﷺ insisted, Hadhrat Ali ﷺ said, "Why should you change your

(1) Ibn Jareer, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.311).

(2) Bazaar and Tabraani. Abu Nu'aym has also reported the narration in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.149) from Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mas'ood ﷺ while Abu Ya'la and Tabraani have reported it from Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah ﷺ, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.174).

(3) Although it is permissible to keep food for the next day, the highest level of reliance in Allaah requires that everything a person has during any day should all be spent on the same day.

(4) Abu Ya'la, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by *Haythami* (Vol.10 Pg.241).

conviction into assumption (when you are certain that the wealth cannot be yours, why change this on the assumption that the people are right?)." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "You will have to prove what you are saying." "Certainly," responded Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "By Allaah, I can certainly prove myself. Do you recall the time when Rasulullaah ﷺ sent you to collect Zakaah? Remember when you approached Abbaas bin Abdil Muttalib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and he refused to pay his Zakaah to you because there had been a problem between you and him? You then told me to accompany you to Rasulullaah ﷺ to inform him about what Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ did. We then went to Rasulullaah ﷺ but returned because we discovered that he was feeling very cheerless. We then went back to him the following morning and when we found him in a cheerful mood, I informed him about what Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had done. He then said to you, 'Do you not realise that a person's paternal uncle is like his father?'

We then mentioned to Rasulullaah ﷺ that we had found him to be cheerless on the first day but again happy on the second. He said to us, "When you came on the first day, I still had with me two Dinaars of Sadaqah funds left over and it was this that caused me to in that mood (because I was worried that I should not die with it in my possession). However, when you came on the second day, I had already spent it and that had put me in the good mood that you saw."

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, "You are right. I am grateful to you for the first thing you told me (about changing conviction to assumption) and for the second thing (reminding me of the incident)." (1)

### **The Incident between Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Concerning the Distribution of some wealth**

Hadhrat Talha bin Ubaydullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that some wealth once came to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and he duly distributed it amongst the people. When some of it was left over, he consulted with the people about what to do with it. They said, "You should keep it for any needs that may arise." Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who was also present there, remained silent without expressing any opinion. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked him, "What is the matter, O Abul Hasan? Why are you not saying anything?" "The people have already spoken," replied Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ insisted that Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ voice his opinion, Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Allaah has already distributed this wealth (by detailing the recipients in the Qur'aan. The remaining amount should also be distributed likewise)." Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then proceeded to mention the incident when wealth arrived from Bahrain and Rasulullaah ﷺ had not yet distributed all of it when nightfall prevented him from completing. Rasulullaah ﷺ then performed all his salaahs as he stayed in the Masjid (without returning home) and the concern (to complete the task) was clearly noticeable on his face until everything

(1) Ahmad, Abu Ya'la, Dowraqi, Bayhaqi and Abu Dawood, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.39). Abu Nu'aym has also reported the narration in his *Hilya* (Vol.4 Pg.382). *Haythami* (Vol.10 Pg.237) has commented on the chain of narrators.

had been distributed. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then instructed Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to complete the distribution, which he did. Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says that his share from this amounted to eight hundred Dirhams. <sup>(1)</sup>

## **The Narration of Hadhrat Ummu Salama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا About the spending of Rasulullaah ﷺ**

Hadhrat Ummu Salama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا narrates, "Rasulullaah ﷺ once came to me with great concern on his face. Fearing that he was in pain, I asked, 'O Rasulullaah ﷺ! What is the matter that I see you so concerned?' he replied, 'It is on account of seven Dinaars that were brought to us yesterday. It is already evening and it is still lying on the edge of our bedding.'" Another narration states that Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "It was brought to us and we have not yet spent it (not yet given it to the needy)." <sup>(2)</sup>

## **The Narration of Hadhrat Sahl bin Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Sahl bin Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ had seven Dinaars with him, which he left in the custody of Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. When Rasulullaah ﷺ fell ill, he said, "O Aa'isha! Send the gold (the Dinaars) to Ali." He then fell unconscious and Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا became preoccupied with tending to him. Rasulullaah ﷺ then repeated the instruction several times but each time he fell unconscious and Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was again preoccupied with nursing him. Rasulullaah ﷺ eventually sent for Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, who then gave the Dinaars to the poor as Sadaqah.

On Tuesday evening when Rasulullaah ﷺ started suffering the pangs of death, Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا sent her lantern to a lady who was her neighbour with the message, "Please fill some oil in our lantern for us because Rasulullaah ﷺ is already suffering the pangs of death." <sup>(3)</sup>

Another narration quotes that Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا said, "During his illness, Rasulullaah ﷺ instructed me give in Sadaqah some gold that we had. When he regained consciousness, Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, 'What did you do?' I replied, 'Seeing the seriousness of your condition, I became preoccupied with nursing you (and was therefore unable to fulfil your request).'"

Rasulullaah ﷺ then asked her to bring it to him and she did so. A narrator named Abu Haazim was uncertain whether there were seven or nine Dinaars. When Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا brought it, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "What would Muhammad ﷺ think if he had to meet Allaah while this is with him? These Dinaars would have left nothing of Muhammad's trust in Allaah should it remain with him when he meets his Rabb." <sup>(4)</sup>

(1) Bazaar. Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.239) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Ahmad and Abu Ya'la, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.238).

(3) Tabraani in his *Kabeer*, narrating from reliable sources. Ibn Hibbaan has reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.178).

(4) Ahmad has reported the narration from several chains of narrators, one of which is reliable, as confirmed by Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.240). Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.356) has reported a similar narration.

## The narration of Hadhrat Ubaydullaah bin Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Concerning Spending wealth

Hadhrat Ubaydullaah bin Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said to him, "Dear nephew! Rasulullaah ﷺ was once holding me by the hand when he said, 'O Abu Dharr! If I possessed gold and silver equal to Mount Uhud to spend in the path of Allaah, I would not like to die with even a Qiraat (one-twentieth of a Dinaar) still in my possession.' I said, 'O Rasulullaah ﷺ! You mean a Qintaar (a large amount equal to four thousand Dinaars)?' Rasulullaah ﷺ said, 'O Abu Dharr! You are referring to a large sum while I am referring to a small amount. I desire the Aakhirah while you desire this world. It is a Qiraat that I mean.' He then repeated this to me three times." (1)

## The Incident of Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Ka'b رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in the Presence of Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he once went to Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Affaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ allowed him in, he entered with a staff in his hand. Addressing Hadhrat Ka'b Ahbaar, Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked, "O Ka'b! What is your opinion of Abdur Rahmaan (bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) who had left behind plenty of wealth when passed away?" Hadhrat Ka'b replied, "There shall be no reckoning in that as long as he had fulfilled the rights owed to Allaah." Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ struck Hadhrat Ka'b with his staff and said, "Even if I possessed gold equal to this mountain (Mount Uhud) to spend (in Sadaqah) and it is all accepted by Allaah, I would still not like to die with even six Awqiya still in my possession." Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then thrice asked, "O Uthmaan! I ask you to say in the name of Allaah whether you had heard this from Rasulullaah ﷺ." Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ confirmed that he had heard it. (2)

A detailed narration of Ghazwaan bin Abu Haatim states that Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked Hadhrat Ka'b, "O Abu Is'haaq! Do you think that a person will be required to account for his wealth when he has paid the Zakaah due on it?" "No," replied Hadhrat Ka'b. Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then stood up and struck Hadhrat Ka'b on the head saying, "O son of a Jewess! Do you think that after paying the Zakaah there are no other rights due from a person's wealth when Allaah has stated:

﴿ اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْتَنْظُرْ نَفْسٌ مَّا قَدَّمَتْ لِغَدٍ ۖ ﴾ (سورة حشر آيت: ٩)

They prefer (others) above themselves (they prefer to give others) even though they are themselves in need. (3)

**Allaah has also mentioned:**

(1) Bazaar, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.239). Tabraani has also reported the narration.

(2) Ahmad. Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.239) has commented on the chain of narrators. Abu Ya'la has also reported the narration.

(3) Surah Hashar, verse 9.

﴿وَيُطْعَمُونَ الطَّعَامَ عَلَى حُبِّهِ مِسْكِينًا وَيَتِيمًا وَأَسِيرًا﴾ (سورة دهر آیت: ۸)

Out of love for Allaah, they feed the poor, the orphan and the captive. (1)

Allaah also says:

﴿وَالَّذِينَ فِي أَمْوَالِهِمْ حَقٌّ مَّعْلُومٌ لِّلنَّاسِ لِيَلَّسَّائِلٍ وَالْمَحْرُومِ﴾ (سورة معارج آیت ۲۴، ۲۵)

And (they are those) who have a stipulated right (have fixed a share) in their wealth for the beggar and the destitute. (2) "

Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ then continued quoting several similar verses from the Qur'aan. (3)

### **The Statement of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ Concerning how Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ was Always in the lead when it Came to Spending in Charity**

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ says, "Rasulullaah ﷺ once instructed us to spend in charity at a time when I happened to have a considerable sum of wealth with me. I therefore said to myself, 'If there be any day when I shall beat Abu Bakr ﷺ (at spending in the path of Allaah), it shall be this day.' I then brought half of all my wealth. Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, 'What have you left for your family?' 'I have left something for them,' I responded. Rasulullaah ﷺ repeated, 'What have you left for them?' I said, 'I have left with them as much as I have brought.' Abu Bakr ﷺ then arrived with everything that he possessed. When Rasulullaah ﷺ asked him what he had left for his family, he replied, 'I have left (the pleasure of) Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ for them.' It was then that I declared that I will never be able to beat him at anything afterwards." (4)

### **The Incident of Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ and another Man in this Regard**

Hadhrat Hasan narrates that a man once said to Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ, "You wealthy people have far superseded us (poor people) on doing good because you are able to give Sadaqah, free slaves, perform Hajj and spend in the path of Allaah." Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ asked, "Do you envy us?" "We certainly do," the man responded. Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ then said, "I swear by Allaah that a single Dirham that a person donates while he is in financial difficulty is better than ten thousand Dirhams given when there is still so much more left." (5)

### **The Incident of Hadhrat Ali ﷺ and a Beggar**

Hadhrat Ubaydullaah bin Muhammad bin Aa'isha narrates that when a beggar came to the Ameerul Mu'mineen Hadhrat Ali ﷺ, he said to (his son) Hadhrat

(1) Surah Insaan, verse 8.

(2) Surah Ma'aarij, verses 24, 25.

(3) Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.310).

(4) Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi, Daarmi, Haakim, Bayhaqi, Abu Nu'aym in his Hilya and others, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.347).

(5) Bayhaqi in his *Shu'abul Imaan* (Vol.3 Pg.320).



Hasan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ or Hadhrat Husayn رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "Go to your mother and tell her to give one of the six Dirhams that I had left with her." His son went and later returned with the message that she said, "You had left the six Dirhams to purchase flour." Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "The Imaan of a person cannot be true until he has more trust in that which is in Allaah's hands than that which is in his hands." He then sent a message to her to send all six Dirhams. When she did so, he gave it all to the beggar.

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had not yet even changed his posture when a man arrived selling a camel. "How much for the camel?" Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked. "A hundred and forty Dirhams," the man replied. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ told the man to tie the camel by him with the understanding that he would pay for it after a while. The man tied the camel there and then left. Another man then passed by and asked who the camel belonged to. When Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ informed him that the camel was his, the man asked him whether he would sell it. "Certainly," replied Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "How much?" he asked. "For two hundred Dirhams," was the reply. The man agreed to buy it, handed over the two hundred Dirhams and then took the camel.

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then paid a hundred and forty Dirhams to the man whom he had promised to pay and then returned with the sixty Dirhams to (his wife) Hadhrat Faatima رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. (Seeing the money) She asked, "What is this?" Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "This is what Allaah has promised us on the lips of His Nabi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ:

(مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْحَسَنَةِ فَلَهُ عَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا) (سورة انعام آيت ١٦٠)

Whoever brings (carries out) a good act will receive ten times as much. (1) " (2)

### A Sahabi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Gives a Larger Camel as Zakaah

Hadhrat Ubay رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates, "Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once sent me to collect Zakaah. I passed by a man and when he gathered all his wealth together, I calculated that all that was due from him was a one-year old male camel. I therefore said to him, 'Give me a one-year old male camel because that is all that is due from you.' He said, 'But such a camel neither gives milk nor can it be used for transport or loading. Why don't you rather take this young, large and fat she-camel.' I said to him, 'I cannot accept anything that I was not instructed to take. However, Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ is not far from you, so if you wish you may make the same offer to him. If he accepts the offer, I shall accept and if he rejects, I shall do the same.' The man agreed to do so and left with me, taking along the camel that he had offered to give. When we came to Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the man said, 'O Nabi of Allaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ! Your messenger came to me to take the Zakaah due on my wealth. By Allaah! Never before has the Rasool of Allaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ or any messenger ever come to collect my Zakaah. When I gathered together all my wealth for him, he

(1) Surah An'aam, verse 160.

(2) Askari, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.311).

calculated that all that was due from me was a one-year old male camel, whereas such an animal neither gives milk nor can it be used for transport or loading. However, when I offered him to rather take this large and young she-camel, he refused to take it. Here is she now. I have brought her to you, O Rasulullaah ﷺ.' Rasulullaah ﷺ said to him, 'Although all that was due from you was the one-year old camel, if you wish to give something extra, Allaah will reward you for it and we shall accept it from you.' 'Here is she now, O Rasulullaah ﷺ,' the man said, 'I have brought her to you, so do take her.' Rasulullaah ﷺ then instructed someone to take the camel and prayed for the man's wealth to be blessed.<sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Generosity of Ummul Mu'mineen Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and her Sister Hadhrat Asmaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "I have never seen women as generous as Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and (her sister) Asmaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. Their forms of generosity were however different. As for Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, she would collect things and then distribute them when she had collected a considerable amount. As for Asmaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, she would never keep with her anything for the next day."<sup>(2)</sup>

### **An Incident Concerning the Generosity of Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Ka'b bin Maalik narrates that Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was an extremely generous, youthful and handsome man who was amongst the most righteous persons of his tribe. He never kept anything back and would continue taking loans (to assist others) until all his wealth was tied up in debt. He then approached Rasulullaah ﷺ to request his creditors to write off the debts, but (when Rasulullaah ﷺ did so) they all refused. If there was anyone through whose intercession they would have written off any other person's debt, it would have been through the intercession of Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ then sold all of Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ' s possessions to repay his debts until he was left with absolutely nothing.

During the year that Makkah was conquered, Rasulullaah ﷺ dispatched Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as governor of a region of Yemen so that he may have the opportunity of recovering his losses. Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then stayed in Yemen as the governor and was the first person to ever use Allaah's wealth (Zakaah funds) to trade with. There he earned a considerable amount of wealth and it was during this period that Rasulullaah ﷺ passed away.

When Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ returned to Madinah, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said to Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "Send for that man (Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) and take away the wealth he has except for that amount which he requires to

(1) Ahmad, Abu Dawood, Abu Ya'la, Ibn Khuzaymah and others, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.309).

(2) Bukhari in his *Adabul Mufrid* (Pg.43).

survive." Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ said, "Unless he gives it of his own accord, I cannot take anything away from him because Rasulullaah ﷺ had sent him to **recover his losses.**" When Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ refused to submit to his request, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ himself went to Hadhrat Mu'aadh ﷺ and informed him of his intentions. Hadhrat Mu'aadh ﷺ responded by saying, "Since Rasulullaah ﷺ had sent me so that I may recover my losses, I do not have to do this." (Since Hadhrat Mu'aadh ﷺ had paid back the capital he took from the Zakaah funds, he felt entitled to the profits he earned. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ was of the opinion that although Hadhrat Mu'aadh ﷺ could use what he needed, the excess was to be returned to the public whose money was a means to the profits).

When Hadhrat Mu'aadh ﷺ met Hadhrat Umar ﷺ some time later, he said, "I have obeyed you and have done as you instructed me. I saw in a dream that I was surrounded by water and was in danger of drowning when you rescued me, O Umar." Hadhrat Mu'aadh ﷺ then went to Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ and related the incident to him. He (disclosed all his assets and) swore that he would not hide anything, even disclosing the whip that he owned. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ said, "By Allaah! I shall take none of this from you. You may have it all as a gift." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ said, "Now this is good for you and permissible." **Hadhrat Mu'aadh ﷺ thereafter left for Shaam.** <sup>(1)</sup>

Another narration from the son of Hadhrat Ka'b bin Maalik ﷺ states that Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal ﷺ was an extremely youthful, handsome and generous man who was amongst the most righteous persons of his tribe. He gave away everything that he was asked for until all his wealth was tied up in debt. The rest of the narration is as quoted above. <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ Concerning the Generosity of Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal ﷺ**

Hadhrat Jabbir ﷺ reports that Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal ﷺ was amongst the most handsome of people, amongst those with the best character and the most open-handed. However, (to assist others) he accumulated a large debt and when his creditors started pushing him to pay, he hid away from them in his house for several days. The creditors eventually sought Rasulullaah ﷺ's assistance. When Rasulullaah ﷺ sent for Hadhrat Mu'aadh ﷺ, he came with the creditors in trail. They pleaded, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Please claim our dues from him." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Allah will shower His mercy on the person who is charitable towards him (who writes off the debt)." Consequently, some of them wrote off their debts while others refused. They still insisted, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Do reclaim our rights from him." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "O Mu'aadh! Be patient with them (settle their debts even though you have to lose

(1) Abdur Razzaaq and Ibn Rahway, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.126).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.231), narrating from Abdur Razzaaq. Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.273) has reported a similar narration in brief from reliable sources, as confirmed by Dhahabi.

all your wealth)." Rasulullaah ﷺ then took away everything that Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ possessed and handed it over to the creditors. When they distributed it amongst themselves, only five sevenths of the dues were settled. They then said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Sell him (as a slave) to settle the debts." Rasulullaah ﷺ refused saying, "Leave him alone. You cannot lodge any claims against him now."

Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then went to live with the Banu Salama tribe where someone said to him, "O Abu Abdur Rahmaan! Why do you not ask Rasulullaah ﷺ for something now that you have become a pauper." Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ however refused to ask from Rasulullaah ﷺ and stayed there a few days more until Rasulullaah ﷺ sent for him. Rasulullaah ﷺ dispatched him to Yemen to act as governor and said to him, "Perhaps Allaah shall redeem your losses and pay off your debt for you." Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then proceeded to Yemen where he stayed until the demise of Rasulullaah ﷺ.

It was in the year that Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ appointed Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as the Ameer of Hajj that Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ also happened to be in Makkah (for Hajj). Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ therefore met on the 8th of Dhul Hijjah and they both embraced each other and consoled each other about the loss of Rasulullaah ﷺ. As they then sat down on the ground and started talking, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ noticed that Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had several slaves. <sup>(1)</sup> The rest of the narration is the same as the one reported by Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (which will be quoted hereunder).

## **The Narration of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mas'ood**

### **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Concerning the Generosity of Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that after the demise of Rasulullaah ﷺ, the people appointed Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as his successor. Rasulullaah ﷺ had appointed Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as governor of Yemen and it was in the year that Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had appointed Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as the Ameer of Hajj that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ met Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in Makkah. Noticing several slaves with Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked, "Who are these people?" Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "The people of Yemen gave these as a gift to me while the others are for Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "I think that you should rather give them all to Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ."

When the two men met again the following day, Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "O Ibn Khattaab! When you saw me last night I was heading for the fire of Jahannam, but you grabbed hold of my waist (to save me by advising me to give all the slaves to Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ). I now feel that I should do as you say." Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then brought all the slaves to Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

(1) Haakim and Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.123).

ﷺ saying, "These have been given as gifts to me, while the others are yours." Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "We have authorised your gifts for you (you may have them for yourself)." Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then proceeded to perform his salaah and the slaves all performed salaah behind him. He then asked them, "For whom are you performing salaah?" "For Allaah," they replied. Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Then you are all for Allaah." Saying this, he set them all free. <sup>(1)</sup>

## Spending That Which One Loves

### Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Donates his Land in Khaybar

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ received a piece of land in Khaybar. He then approached Rasulullaah ﷺ saying, "I have received a piece of land in Khaybar. Never before have I received any property more excellent than this. What do you advise me to do with it?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "If you wish, you could make the property an endowment and donate the proceeds in charity." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ therefore made the land an endowment on the condition that it should never be sold, never be given away as a gift, never be inherited and that its proceeds be given to the poor, to his relatives, to free slaves, in the path of Allaah and to guests. He also stipulated that the caretaker of the land may take from the proceeds what is normally paid and what is required to feed his guests. He however had no permission to amass wealth from it. <sup>(2)</sup>

### Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Frees a Slave Woman whom he had obtained from Hadhrat Abu Moosa

#### Ash'ari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once wrote to Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to buy for him a slave woman from Jaloolaa (a place en route to Khurasan that the Muslims had conquered. Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ did as requested and sent the woman to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ). Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then called for her one day and said, "Allaah says (in the Qur'aan):

﴿لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ ۚ﴾ (سورة آل عمران آيت ٩٢)

You shall never reach (true, perfect) righteousness until you spend of that which you love." <sup>(3)</sup>

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then set her free. <sup>(4)</sup>

### The Incident of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and a Slave Woman

Hadhrat Naafi narrates that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ owned a slave woman. When his love for her became intense, he freed her and married her to

(1) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.272), narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by Dhahabi.

(2) Sihaah Sitta, as quoted in *Nasbur Ray'ah* (Vol.3 Pg.476).

(3) Surah Aal Imraan, verse 92.

(4) Abd bin Humayd, Ibn Jareer and Ibn Mundhir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.314).

one of his freed slaves. She later bore a son. Hadhrat Naafi reports further that he saw Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ pick up the little boy and kiss him. Referring to the slave woman he freed, he then said, "What a beautiful fragrance coming from her!" <sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Incident of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ when he heard a Verse of the Qur'aan**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ says, "I brought to mind everything that Allaah had given me when I heard the verse:

﴿لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ ۚ﴾ (سورة آل عمران آیت ۹۲)

You shall never reach (*true, perfect*) righteousness until you spend of that which you love. <sup>(2)</sup>

However, I could think of no possession more beloved to me than Marjaana, my Roman slave woman. I then said, 'She is free for the pleasure of Allaah.' If I were to ever go back on something that I had allocated to Allaah, I would have certainly married her." <sup>(3)</sup>

Another narration adds that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ got her married to Hadhrat Naafi and she thus gave birth to his child. <sup>(4)</sup>

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Naafi Concerning the Spending of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ**

Hadhrat Naafi narrates, "Whenever the love of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ for any of his possessions became intense, he offered it to his Rabb (gave it away as Sadaqah). His slaves knew this well and they would sometimes exert themselves in good deeds and attach themselves to the Masjid. When he saw this excellent behaviour, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ would then set them free. His companions said to him, 'O Abu Abdur Rahmaan! By Allaah! They are only deceiving you.' He would reply to this by saying, 'We fall for the deceit of anyone who deceives us with acts pleasing to Allaah.'"

Hadhrat Naafi continues, "I can recall one evening when Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ was riding an excellent camel for which he had paid a large sum. When he became extremely impressed with the way it carried itself, he made it sit down and then dismounted. He then said, 'O Naafi! First remove its reins and saddle and then put a blanket on it, mark it and include it amongst the sacrificial animals.'" <sup>(5)</sup>

Another narration also from Hadhrat Naafi states that once while Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ was riding a camel, he was very impressed by its ride. He then said, "Ikh! Ikh! (words said to get a camel to sit down)" When the

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.123).

(2) Surah Aal Imraan, verse 92.

(3) Bazzaar. *Haythami* (Vol.6 Pg.236) has commented on the chain of narrators..

(4) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.561). Abu Nu'aym has also reported the narration in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.295) from Hadhrat Mujaahid and others.

(5) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.294).

camel sat down, he said, "O Naafi! Remove its saddle." Hadhrat Naafi says, "I thought that this was because he needed to use the saddle for something or because he had some doubts about the camel. When I removed the saddle, he said to me, 'Look and see whether another camel can be bought with the goods this camel carries?' (Because he intended slaughtering the camel for the pleasure of Allaah because he liked it, he needed another for his journey). I said, 'I can tell you in the name of Allaah that if you so wish, you can easily purchase another with the price of this if you sell it.' Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ then put a blanket on the camel's back, put a garland around its neck (to mark it) and then included it amongst the sacrificial animals. Whenever any of his possessions caught his fancy, he always sent it ahead (to the Aakhirah).

Another narration quoted Hadhrat Naafi as saying, "Whenever any of his possessions caught his fancy, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ would remove it from his possessions and give it away for the pleasure of Allaah. He would sometimes give in Sadaqah as much as thirty thousand Dirhams in a single sitting. Ibn Aamir twice gave him thirty thousand Dirhams and he said to me, 'O Naafi! I fear that the Dirhams of Ibn Aamir should not put me to trial. Go! You are free.' Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ would sometimes not eat meat for an entire month unless he was on a journey or it was the month of Ramadhaan.' Hadhrat Naafi also said, "He would sometimes not even taste meat for an entire month." (1)

### **The Incident of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ when he Stayed Over in Juhfa**

Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Abu Hilaal reports that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ was once ill when he stayed over at Juhfa. When he expressed the desire to eat fish, the people searched for fish but could find only one fish. His wife Hadhrat Safiyya bint Abu Ubayd prepared it for him and then gave it to him. A poor person then arrived and stood there. Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ told him to have the fish. "Subhaanallaah!" exclaimed his family, "We have tired ourselves (to prepare this fish) and we have our provisions (to give the poor man)." He replied, "Abdullaah likes the fish (and it should therefore be given to the poor person)." (2)

Another narration states that his wife said, "We shall give him a Dirham which will be more useful for him than the fish, while you will be able to fulfil your desire to eat it." Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ said, "My desire is what I want you to do." (3)

### **Hadhrat Abu Talha ﷺ Donates the Orchard of Bir Haa**

Hadhrat Anas ﷺ narrates that Hadhrat Abu Talha ﷺ was the wealthiest

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.294). Tabraani has also reported the narration in brief, as quoted in *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.9 Pg.347). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.122) has also reported it briefly.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.297).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.297) as well as Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.122) with some additions.

of all the Ansaar in terms of the date plantations he owned. However, what he loved most of all his possessions was the orchard of Bir Haa. It was situated opposite the Masjid and even Rasulullaah ﷺ used to go there to drink from its pure and excellent water. However, Hadhrat Abu Talha ﷺ went to Rasulullaah ﷺ as soon as the verse was revealed in which Allaah states:

﴿لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ ۚ﴾ (سورة آل عمران آیت ۹۲)

You shall never reach (*true, perfect*) righteousness until you spend of that which you love. <sup>(1)</sup>

He said to Rasulullaah ﷺ, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Indeed, Allaah has stated: 'You shall never reach righteousness until you spend of that which you love.' Bir Haa is certainly the possession that I love most, so it is now Sadaqah for the pleasure of Allaah. I aspire for the good of this and that Allaah will keep it as a treasure for me (in the Aakhirah). O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Utilise it as Allaah shows you." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Wow! This is an excellent investment! This is an excellent investment!" <sup>(2)</sup>

Another narration of Bukhari adds that Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "I have heard what you have to say, but think that you should rather divide it amongst your relatives." Hadhrat Abu Talha ﷺ then said, "I shall definitely do so, O Rasulullaah ﷺ!" He then divided it amongst his relatives and his nephews.

### **Hadhrat Zaid bin Haaritha ﷺ Gives his Horse away as Sadaqah**

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Munkadir narrates that Hadhrat Zaid bin Haaritha ﷺ brought along his horse called "Shibla" when the following verse of the Qur'aan was revealed:

﴿لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ ۚ﴾ (سورة آل عمران آیت ۹۲)

You shall never reach (*true, perfect*) righteousness until you spend of that which you love. <sup>(3)</sup>

This horse was the most prized of all his possessions. He said (to Rasulullaah ﷺ), "This is Sadaqah." Rasulullaah ﷺ took it from him and handed it over to Hadhrat Zaid bin Haaritha's son Usaama ﷺ. Noticing the expression (of unhappiness) on Hadhrat Zaid bin Haaritha's face, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Allaah has certainly accepted it from you." <sup>(4)</sup>

### **The Statement of Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ that there are Three Partners in one's Wealth**

Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ stated, "There are three partners in one's wealth. (The

(1) Surah Aal Imraan, verse 92.

(2) Bukhari and Muslim, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.140).

(3) Surah Aal Imraan, verse 92.

(4) Sa'eed bin Mansoor, Abd bin Humayd, Ibn Mundhir and Ibn Abi Haatim. Ibn Jareer has reported a similar narration from Amr bin Dinaar, while Abdur Razzaaq and Ibn Jareer have also reported another similar narration from Ayyoob, as quoted in *Durrul Manthoor* (Vol.2 Pg.50).



first is) Predestination that will not consult with you as it takes your valuable and useless wealth either by destruction or by death (of animals). (The second is) The heir who is waiting for you to put your head down (in the grave) so that he may drag everything away while looking down on you. (You are the third partner) So do your best never to be the most helpless of the three partners. Verily Allaah says:

﴿لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ ۚ﴾ (سورة آل عمران آیت ۹۲)

You shall never reach (true, perfect) righteousness until you spend of that which you love. <sup>(1)</sup>

Take note that this camel is the most beloved of my possessions, so I wish to send it ahead for myself (to the Akhirah)." <sup>(2)</sup>

## Spending in Charity while in Need

### The Incident of Rasulullaah ﷺ in this Regard

Hadhrat Sahl bin Sa'd ﷺ narrates that a woman once brought a shawl to Rasulullaah ﷺ. It was woven with a woven edge as well. She said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I have come to give you this to wear." Rasulullaah ﷺ really needed a shawl and he took it from her and wore it immediately. When one of the Sahabah ﷺ saw him wearing it, he commented, "What a beautiful shawl is this, O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Will you not give it to me to wear?" "Certainly," said Rasulullaah ﷺ. After Rasulullaah ﷺ had left, the other Sahabah ﷺ reprimanded the man saying, "You had done a terrible thing by asking for the shawl when you saw that Rasulullaah ﷺ accepted it because he really needed it. You know well that Rasulullaah ﷺ never refuses anything he is asked for." The man replied, "By Allaah! The only thing that prompted me to ask for it was that I hoped for its blessings after Rasulullaah ﷺ had worn it. I hope to be buried with it as my shroud." <sup>(3)</sup>

Another narration from Hadhrat Sahl bin Sa'd ﷺ states that a striped set of clothing with white edging was knitted for Rasulullaah ﷺ out of black wool. Rasulullaah ﷺ was wearing it when he went to meet the Sahabah ﷺ. Striking his hand on his thigh, he said, "Do you not think that these clothes look good?" A Bedouin said, "May my parents be sacrificed for you, O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Will you not give it to me?" Because it was the habit of Rasulullaah ﷺ never to refuse anything he was asked for, he agreed and gave the clothes to the man. He then sent for his old set of clothes and wore it. Rasulullaah ﷺ later had another set of similar clothes knitted for him but it was still being made when he passed away. <sup>(4)</sup>

### The Incident of Hadhrat Abu Aqeel ﷺ

Hadhrat Abu Aqeel ﷺ narrates that to earn two Saa of dates he spent an entire night drawing water from a well with a rope tied to his back. He took one

(1) Surah Aal Imraan, verse 92.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.163).

(3) Ibn Jareer.

(4) Ibn Jareer, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.42).

Saa to his family for their use and the other he reserved to attain proximity to Allaah. When he brought it to Rasulullaah ﷺ and informed him how he had earned it. Rasulullaah ﷺ instructed him to add it to the Sadaqah that had been collected. Mocking Hadhrat Abu Aqeel ؓ, the Munaafiqeen commented, "Of what use is it to this man to contribute a mere Saa of dates (when he needs it more)?" It was then that Allaah revealed the verse:

﴿الَّذِينَ يَلْمِزُونَ الْمُطَّوِّعِينَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي الصَّدَقَاتِ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَجِدُونَ إِلَّا جُهْدَهُمْ فَيَسْخَرُونَ مِنْهُمْ سَخِرَ اللَّهُ مِنْهُمْ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ﴾ (سورة توبه آيت ٧٩)

Allaah shall mock (*punish the mockery of*) those (*Munaafiqeen*) who mock the Mu'mineen about their charity when they spend of their own will and (*who mock*) those who find only their efforts (*to spend, referring to those who offer their labour in the path of Allaah*). For them will be a painful punishment. {Surah Taubah, verse 79} <sup>(1)</sup>

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Hadhrat Abu Salama and Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah ؓ narrate that Rasulullaah ﷺ once called on the Sahabah ؓ for contributions because he intended dispatching a military expedition. Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I have four thousand Dirhams. I shall lend two thousand to my Rabb and leave two thousand for my family." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "May Allaah bless what you give and may Allaah also bless what you keep behind."

A Sahabi ؓ from the Ansaar spent the entire night labouring to earn two Saa of dates. He then said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I have earned two Saa of dates. One of for my Rabb and the other for my family." The Munaafiqoon then started to mock as they said, "Those who contribute like Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf do so to boast while Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ have no need for the meager Saa of the other."

It was then that Allaah revealed the verse:

﴿الَّذِينَ يَلْمِزُونَ الْمُطَّوِّعِينَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي الصَّدَقَاتِ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَجِدُونَ إِلَّا جُهْدَهُمْ فَيَسْخَرُونَ مِنْهُمْ سَخِرَ اللَّهُ مِنْهُمْ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ﴾ (سورة توبه آيت ٧٩)

Allaah shall mock (*punish the mockery of*) those (*Munaafiqeen*) who mock the Mu'mineen about their charity when they spend of their own will and (*who mock*) those who find only their efforts (*to spend, referring to those who offer their labour in the path of Allaah*). For them will be a painful punishment. {Surah Taubah, verse 79} <sup>(2)</sup>

### The Incident of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Zaid ؓ

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Zaid bin Abdi Rabbihi ؓ was the Sahabi who was shown the Adhaan in his dream. He once approached Rasulullaah ﷺ saying, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! This orchard of mine is for Sadaqah. I am handing it over to Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ (to spend it as they please)." His parents then came to Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "Our livelihood depended on that orchard."

(1) Tabraani. *Haythami* (Vol.7 Pg.33) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Bazaar. *Bazaar* and *Haythami* (Vol.7 Pg.32) have commented on the chain of narrators.

Rasulullaah ﷺ handed it over to them and (after a while) they passed away. Thereafter, their son inherited it. <sup>(1)</sup>

### The Incident of a man from the Ansaar

Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah ﷺ narrates that a man came to Rasulullaah ﷺ complaining of severe hunger. Rasulullaah ﷺ then sent a message to one of his wives (to send some food) but received the reply, "I swear by the Being Who has sent you with the truth that I have nothing but water with me." He then sent the same message to another wife and received the same reply. When the message was sent to each of his wives, each one of them replied saying, "I swear by the Being Who has sent you with the truth that I have nothing but water with me." Rasulullaah ﷺ then announced, "Who will host this man tonight and Allaah will shower His mercy on him." A man from the Ansaar volunteered and took the man home, where he said to his wife, "Do you have any food?" She replied, "There is nothing besides the children's food." He said, "Pacify them with something and then put them to sleep when they want their supper. When our guest arrives, put out the lantern and pretend that we are eating." Another narration states that he said, "When he starts to eat, stand up to set the lantern right and (while doing so) put it off."

They all then sat down and the guest ate while the couple went to sleep hungry. When he went to Rasulullaah ﷺ the next morning, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Allaah was impressed by what you two did last night." Another narration adds that it was then that Allaah revealed the verse:

﴿وَيُؤْثِرُونَ عَلَىٰ أَنفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ﴾ (سورة الحشر آيت ٩)

They prefer (others) above themselves (they prefer to give others) even though they are themselves in need. {Surah Hashar, verse 9} <sup>(2)</sup>

### The Incident of the Seven houses

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ reports that a goat's head was passed between seven houses because the people of each home preferred others above themselves. Although each household needed it, it eventually returned to the house from which it originally left. <sup>(3)</sup>

## Giving a Loan to Allaah

### Hadhrat Abu Dahdaa ﷺ Sells His Orchard for a Date Palm in Jannah

Hadhrat Anas ﷺ reports that a man came to Rasulullaah ﷺ saying, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! A particular man has a date palm with which I need to set right

(1) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.336). Dhahabi has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Muslim and others, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.4 Pg.147). Bukhari and Nasa'ee has also reported the narration while another narration of Muslim names the Ansaari as Hadhrat Abu Talha ﷺ, as quoted in the Tafseer of Ibn Katheer. A narration of Tabraani names the guest as Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah ﷺ, as quoted in *Fat'hul Baari* (Vol.8 Pg.446).

(3) Ibn Jareer, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.176).

a wall of mine. Please tell him to give it to me so that I may fix my wall." Rasulullaah ﷺ said to the man, "Give it to him in exchange for a date palm in Jannah." The man however refused to do so. Hadhrat Abu Dahdaa ﷺ then arrived and said to the man, "Sell me your date palm in exchange for my orchard." The man readily agreed.

Hadhrat Abu Dahdaa ﷺ then came to Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "I have bought the date palm in exchange for my orchard. You may give it to the man because I am handing it over to you." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "There shall be so many laden and large date palms for Abu Dahdaa in Jannah!" Rasulullaah ﷺ repeated this statement several times. Hadhrat Abu Dahdaa ﷺ then went to his wife and said, "O Ummu Dahdaa! You will have to leave this orchard because I have sold it in exchange for a date palm in Jannah." "An excellent transaction!" she exclaimed.<sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Incident of Hadhrat Abu Dahdaa ﷺ when he said, "I have lent my Orchard to my Rabb"**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mas'ood ﷺ narrates that Hadhrat Abu Dahdaa ﷺ approached Rasulullaah ﷺ when Allaah revealed the verse:

﴿مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يُقْرِضُ اللَّهَ قَرْضًا حَسَنًا﴾ (سورة بقره آیت ۲۴۵)

Who is it that will lend to Allaah a good loan. {Surah Baqara, verse 245}

He said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Does Allaah require a loan from us?" "Yes, O Abu Dahdaa," replied Rasulullaah ﷺ. "Show me your hand," said Hadhrat Abu Dahdaa ﷺ. When Rasulullaah ﷺ gave him his hand, Hadhrat Abu Dahdaa ﷺ said, "I have lent my orchard to my Rabb." His orchard contained six hundred date palms. He then walked back to the orchard where (his wife) Hadhrat Ummu Dahdaa ﷺ and his family were. He then shouted, "O Ummu Dahdaa!" "At your service!" she responded. He shouted back, "Leave the orchard because I have lent it to my Rabb." <sup>(2)</sup>

The statement of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ has just passed in the previous few pages, where he said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I have four thousand Dirhams. I shall lend two thousand to my Rabb and leave two thousand for my family."

### **Spending to Encourage people Towards Islaam** **An Incident of a Person in this Regard**

Hadhrat Anas ﷺ reports that whenever Rasulullaah ﷺ was asked for anything to draw a person to Islaam or to make him steadfast in it, he readily gave it. Therefore, when a person once came to him, Rasulullaah ﷺ gave

(1) Ahmad, Baghawi and Haakim, as quoted in *Isaaba* (Vol.4 Pg.59). *Haythami* (Vol.9 Pg.324) states that Ahmad and Tabraani have also reported the narration with a reliable chain of narrators.

(2) Abu Ya'la and Tabraani, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by *Haythami* (Vol.9 Pg.324). Bazaar has reported a similar narration from a weak chain of narrators, as quoted in *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.3 Pg.113). Ibn Mandah has reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Isaaba* (Vol.4 Pg.59) as has Ibn Abi Haatim, as quoted in the *Tafseer* of Ibn Katheer (Vol.1 Pg.299). Tabraani has also reported a similar narration from Hadhrat Umar ﷺ with a weak chain of narrators, as quoted in *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.3 Pg.113).

instructions that the goats of Sadaqah that filled an entire valley should be given to him. The man returned to his tribe and said, "O my people! Accept Islaam because Muhammad ﷺ gives without fearing poverty."

Another narration states that even when a person came to Rasulullaah ﷺ only to acquire worldly possessions, the evening would not come without the Deen being more beloved and more honoured in his sight than the world and all that it contains. <sup>(1)</sup>

### **A narration of Hadhrat Zaid bin Thaabit رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Zaid bin Thaabit رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that an Arab once came to Rasulullaah ﷺ to ask for a piece of land between two mountains. Rasulullaah ﷺ had it given to him in writing, after which he accepted Islaam. The man returned to his tribe and said, "O my people! Accept Islaam because I have come to you from a man who gives without fearing poverty." <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The Cause of Hadhrat Safwaan bin Umayyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Accepting Islaam and his Statement About Rasulullaah ﷺ**

In the story of how Hadhrat Safwaan bin Umayyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ accepted Islaam, it has already passed <sup>(3)</sup> that as Rasulullaah ﷺ was walking amongst the booty to have a look at it, Hadhrat Safwaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was with him. Hadhrat Safwaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then started looking at a valley filled with camels, goats and shepherds. Rasulullaah ﷺ watched his long stares at the scene and said to him, "O Abu Wahab! Do you like this valley?" When he replied in the affirmative, Rasulullaah ﷺ said to him, "It is all yours." Hadhrat Safwaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ accepted Islaam on the spot and said, "It is only be the heart of a Nabi that can be so generous. I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's servant and Rasul." <sup>(4)</sup>

### **Spending in Jihaad in the path of Allaah**

#### **The Spending of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

#### **His Spending on the Occasion of the Hijrah and the Incident between Hadhrat Abu Quhaafa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Asmaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا**

Hadhrat Asmaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا says, "When (my father) Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ left with

(1) Ahmad, as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.6 Pg.42). Muslim (Vol.2 Pg.253) has reported a similar narration from Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

(2) Tabraani. *Haythami* (Vol.9 Pg.13) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(3) This has passed in the chapter entitled "Hadhrat Safwaan bin Umayyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Accepts Islaam", under the subheading "Hadhrat Safwaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Marches with Rasulullaah ﷺ Against the Hawaazin Tribe and Accepts Islaam".

(4) Waaqidi and Ibn Asaakir narrate from Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.294).

Rasulullaah ﷺ (for Hijrah), Abu Bakr ؓ took along all the money he had, which amounted to five or six thousand Dirhams. My grandfather Abu Quhaafa ؓ who had lost his sight then came home. He said, 'By Allaah! I expect that together with alarming you by his leaving, Abu Bakr has also alarmed you with his money (by taking it all along with him).' I said, 'Not at all, dear grandfather. He has left plenty of money with us.' I then gathered some stones and placed them in the dish in which my father usually put his money. Thereafter, I covered it with a cloth and took his hand saying, 'Here, grandfather. Put your hand on this money.' He put his hand on it and (thinking that it was Dirhams) said, 'Then there is no problem. If he has left this money for you, he has done very well. There should be sufficient money here to see to your needs.' By Allaah! My father had not left a thing for us but all that I wished to do by this was to put the old man's heart at rest." (1)

The narration has already passed in which it is stated that Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ spent all of his four thousand Dirhams for the Tabook expedition.

## The Spending of Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Affaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### His Spending on the 'expedition of Difficulty' and the Statement of Rasulullaah ﷺ About Him

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Khabbaab Sulami ؓ reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ once delivered a sermon in which he encouraged the Sahabah ؓ to spend on the 'expedition of difficulty' (the expedition to Tabook). Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ then said, "I shall provide a hundred camels together with their saddle blankets and saddles." Rasulullaah ﷺ then stepped down a step of the pulpit and again encouraged the Sahabah ؓ. This time again Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ stood up and said, "I shall provide another hundred camels together with their saddle blankets and saddles." Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan ؓ says that he then saw Rasulullaah ﷺ shaking his hand as a person does when expressing wonder. A narrators by the name of Abdus Samad demonstrated this action by taking out his hand and shaking it. Rasulullaah ﷺ then said, "After this, Uthmaan need not carry out any other (optional) deed."<sup>(2)</sup> Another narration states that Rasulullaah ﷺ gave encouragement three times and that Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ took it upon himself to provide three hundred camels together with their saddle blankets and saddles. Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan ؓ says, "I was present there as Rasulullaah ﷺ stood on the pulpit saying, 'No sin can harm Uthmaan after this' or he said, 'No sin can harm Uthmaan after this day.'"<sup>(3)</sup>

(1) Ibn Is'haaq, as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.3 Pg.179). Ahmad and Tabraani have reported a similar narration but *Haythami* (Vol.6 Pg.59) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Ahmad.

(3) Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.5 Pg.4). Abu Nu'aym has also reported the narration in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.59).

## **The Narration of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Samura ﷺ About the Spending of Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ on the 'expedition of Difficulty'**

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Samura ﷺ narrates that on the occasion when Rasulullaah ﷺ was preparing the 'Expedition of Difficulty', Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ came with a thousand Dinaars and emptied them into Rasulullaah ﷺ's bag. As Rasulullaah ﷺ turned the coins over in his hands, he said, "No act that Uthmaan does after this day will cause him any harm." Rasulullaah ﷺ repeated this several times. <sup>(1)</sup>

Another narration from Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ states that Rasulullaah ﷺ prayed, "O Allaah! Do not forget this deed of Uthmaan." Rasulullaah ﷺ also added, "After this, Uthmaan need not carry out any other (optional) deed." <sup>(2)</sup>

## **The Narration of Hadhrat Hudhayfa bin Yamaan ﷺ About the Spending of Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ on the 'expedition of Difficulty'**

Hadhrat Hudhayfa bin Yamaan ﷺ narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ sent someone to Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ to request his assistance for the 'Expedition of Difficulty'. Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ sent ten thousand Dinaars, which were poured out in front of Rasulullaah ﷺ. As Rasulullaah ﷺ turned the coins over in his hands, turning them from top to bottom, he said, "O Uthmaan, may Allaah forgive you every sin that you committed secretly, every sin that you committed openly, every sin that you hid from others and every sin that you may commit until the Day of Qiyaamah. Uthmaan need not worry to carry out any (non-obligatory) good deed after this." <sup>(3)</sup>

## **The Narration of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ, Hadhrat Qataadah and Hadhrat Hasan in this Regard**

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ narrates that he was present when Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ handed over to Rasulullaah ﷺ what he needed to dispatch the 'Expedition of Difficulty'. On that day, he brought seven hundred Awqiya of gold. <sup>(4)</sup>

Hadhrat Qataadah reports that Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ donated a thousand animals for the expedition to Tabook. Amongst these were fifty horses as well. <sup>(5)</sup>

Hadhrat Hasan narrates that for the expedition to Tabook, Hadhrat Uthmaan

(1) Haakim, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by Dhahabi.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.59).

(3) Ibn Adi, Daar Qutni, Abu Nu'aym and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.12).

(4) Abu Ya'la and Tabraani. *Haythami* (Vol.9 Pg.85) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(5) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.59).

ﷺ donated nine hundred and fifty camels and fifty horses or nine hundred and seventy camels and thirty horses. <sup>(1)</sup>

The narration has already passed in which it was mentioned that Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ provided a third of the army's needs during the expedition to Tabook to the extent that it was said that he saw to each and every need they expressed.

## **The Spending of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

### **He Donates Seven Hundred Camels together with their Carriages and Supplies**

Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that while Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was in her room, she heard a lot of noise in Madinah. "What is that?" she enquired. The people informed her, "That is the caravan of Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that had arrived from Shaam carrying everything with it." Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says that there were seven hundred camels in the caravan and that all of Madinah was resounding with the noise. Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا then said, "I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say that he saw Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ entering Jannah on his knees (exhausted after accounting for all his wealth)." When these words reached Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he said, "I shall do my best to enter Jannah standing upright." He then donated all the camels in the path of Allaah together with their carriages and the supplies they carried. <sup>(2)</sup>

### **His Spending in the path of Allaah during the Lifetime of Rasulullaah ﷺ**

Imaam Zuhri reports that during the lifetime of Rasulullaah ﷺ, Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ donated half his wealth in the path of Allaah, which amounted to four thousand Dirhams. Thereafter, he also donated forty thousand Dirhams and then forty thousand Dinaars. He also donated five hundred horses in the path of Allaah and again one thousand five hundred camels in the path of Allaah. Most of his fortune was earned through trade. <sup>(3)</sup> Another narration from Imaam Zuhri states that Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ donated five hundred camels in the path of Allaah. <sup>(4)</sup>

### **A Narration of Zuhri about the Spending of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Imaam Zuhri reports that during the lifetime of Rasulullaah ﷺ, Hadhrat Abdur

(1) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.13).

(2) Ahmad. *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.7 Pg.164) contains commentary on the chain of narrators. Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.98) and Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.93) have also reported a similar narration.

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.99).

(4) *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.7 Pg.163).



Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ donated half his wealth in the path of Allaah. Thereafter, he donated forty thousand Dinaars and also five hundred horses in the path of Allaah and again another five hundred camels. Most of his fortune was earned through trade. <sup>(1)</sup>

The narration has also passed in which it is stated that Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ donated two hundred Awqiya of silver for the expedition to Tabook. <sup>(2)</sup>

## The Spending of Hadhrat Hakeem bin Hizaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### He Spends on those Proceeding in the path of Allaah

Hadhrat Abu Hizaam says that they had never heard of anyone in Madinah who provided more transport for people proceeding in the path of Allaah than Hadhrat Hakeem bin Hizaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Two Bedouins once came to Madinah to ask for someone to provide them with transport to proceed in the path of Allaah. When they were directed to Hadhrat Hakeem bin Hizaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, they approached him while he was with his family. When he asked them what they required and they duly informed him, he told them not to be hasty and to wait until he comes out to see them. (When he came out) He was wearing clothing that was brought from Egypt. It resembled a spider's web and cost four Dirhams. He took his staff with him and his slaves also accompanied him. Each time he passed by a rubbish dump, he used the end of his staff to pick up any piece of cloth that could be used to patch up the satchels of the camels going out in the path of Allaah. He would then dust off the cloth and hand it over to his slave saying, "Keep this piece of cloth to mend the satchels."

One of the Bedouins said to the other, "Oh dear! Save us from him! By Allaah! All this man has with him are pieces of cloth from rubbish dumps." The other said, "Shame on you! Do not be hasty. Let us first wait and see." Hadhrat Hakeem رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then took them to the marketplace where he saw two large, fat and pregnant camels. He purchased them along with their supplies and said to his slave, "Use the pieces of cloth to mend any of the satchels that need mending." Thereafter, he loaded on the camels some food, wheat and fat. Furthermore, he gave the two men money for their expenses and made over the camels to them. The one Bedouin then said to his companion, "By Allaah! I have never seen a better collector of cloth pieces than this man!" <sup>(3)</sup>

### He Donates his House in the path of Allaah for the Poor and for Slaves

Hadhrat Hakeem bin Hizaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once sold a house to Hadhrat Mu'aawiya

(1) Ibn Mubaarak, as quoted in *Isaaba* (Vol.2 Pg.416).

(2) In the chapter entitled "Rasulullaah ﷺ Encourages Striving in the path of Allaah and Spending One's Wealth for this Cause" and under the subheading "The Expedition to Tabook and the wealth that the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ Spent on this Occasion".

(3) Tabraani, as quoted in *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.9 Pg.384)

ﷺ for sixty thousand Dirhams. Some people said to him, "By Allaah! Mu'aawiya has hoodwinked you (by paying so little)." Hadhrat Hakeem رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "By Allaah! During the Period of Ignorance, I bought it for a mere bag of wine. I now make you all witness that I am giving the price away in the path of Allaah for the benefit of the poor and for setting slaves free. Now which one of us two has been hoodwinked?" Another narration states that he sold the house for a hundred thousand Dirhams. <sup>(1)</sup>

## **The Spending of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and other Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ**

### **Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Donates a Hundred Camels in the path of Allaah**

Hadhrat Naafi reports that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once sold a property of his for two hundred camels. He then donated a hundred camels in the path of Allaah and made a condition with the riders that they were not to sell them before reaching Waadi Qura. <sup>(2)</sup>

### **Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Aasim bin Adi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and others Spend in the path of Allaah**

It has already passed in a chapter <sup>(3)</sup> describing the encouragement Rasulullaah ﷺ gave to the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ to spend in the path of Allaah that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ gave a hundred Awqiya of silver (equal to four thousand Dirhams) while Hadhrat Aasim Ansaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ gave ninety Wasaq of dates for the expedition to Tabook. On the same occasion, Hadhrat Abbaas bin Abdil Muttalib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Talha bin Ubaydillaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Sa'd bin Ubaadah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Muhammad bin Maslama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ all donated large sums of money. A narration has also passed about a man bringing along a camel in the path of Allaah and how Hadhrat Qais bin Sala Ansaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ spent in Jihaad. <sup>(4)</sup>

## **The Spending of Hadhrat Zaynab bint Jahash رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and Other Women**

### **Hadhrat Zaynab bint Jahash رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا Spends in the path of Allaah and What Other Women Contributed Towards the Expedition to Tabook**

Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ once said (to his wives),

(1) Tabraani. *Haythami* (Vol.9 Pg.384) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.296).

(3) In the chapter entitled "Rasulullaah ﷺ Encourages Striving in the path of Allaah and Spending One's Wealth for this Cause" and under the subheading "The Expedition to Tabook and the wealth that the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ Spent on this Occasion".

(4) Refer to the chapter entitled "Spending While in Jihaad in the Path of Allaah", where the narration appears under the subheading "The Spending of Some Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ in the Path of Allaah".

"The one to meet me first (after death) from all of you is the one with the longest arms." The wives then started measuring whose arms were the longest and then (when they realised that the statement was metaphorical) it was Hadhrat Zaynab bint Jahash ﷺ whose arms turned out to be the longest because she made things by hand and gave the proceeds in Sadaqah.

Another narration quotes Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ as saying, "After the demise of Rasulullaah ﷺ, whenever we gathered in any of our houses, we used to measure our arms against the wall to see whose were the longest. We continued doing this until Zaynab bint Jahash ﷺ passed away. She was a short woman whose arms were by no means the longest. It was then that we realised that Rasulullaah ﷺ was referring to spending in Sadaqah when he mentioned long arms. Zaynab bint Jahash ﷺ was skilful with her hands. She used to dye leather and stitch it and then donate the proceeds in the path of Allaah." <sup>(1)</sup>

Another narration from Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ states that Hadhrat Zaynab bint Jahash ﷺ used to weave cloth and give it to those proceeding in battle, who sewed it and used it in battle. <sup>(2)</sup>

The narration has already passed in which it is stated to assist the Muslim army in its preparations for Tabook, the women had sent their bangles, bracelets, anklets, earrings, rings and other jewellery that filled a cloth spread out in front of Rasulullaah ﷺ. <sup>(3)</sup>

## Spending on the Poor and Those in Need

### The Incident of a Bedouin Lady and Hadhrat Umar ﷺ

Hadhrat Umayr bin Salama Duwali ﷺ narrates that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ was sleeping under a tree at midday when a Bedouin lady arrived in Madinah. She searched around (for someone to assist her) and eventually approached Hadhrat Umar ﷺ (not knowing that he was the Ameerul Mu'mineen). She then said to him, "I am a poor woman with two children. The Ameerul Mu'mineen Umar bin Khattaab had sent Muhammad bin Maslama to collect Zakaah (in our area) but he did not give me anything. Perhaps you could intercede before him on our behalf. May Allaah have mercy on you."

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ shouted for (his servant) Yarfa to summon Hadhrat Muhammad bin Maslama ﷺ. The lady said, "It may have been more helpful to me if you had taken me to him." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ put her heart at rest by saying, "Inshaa Allaah, he will soon fulfil your need." Hadhrat Yarfa went to Hadhrat Muhammad bin Maslama ﷺ and told him to respond to the call of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ. Hadhrat Muhammad bin Maslama ﷺ came to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ and said, "As Salaamu Alayka, O Ameerul Mu'mineen!" The lady felt embarrassed (when she realised that it was the Ameerul Mu'mineen himself whom she was talking to).

(1) Bukhari and Muslim, as quoted in *Isaaba* (Vol.4 Pg.314).

(2) Tabraani in his *Awsat. Haythami* (Vol.8 Pg.289) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(3) Refer to the chapter entitled "Spending While in Jihaad in the Path of Allaah", where the narration appears under the subheading "The Spending of Some Sahabah ﷺ in the Path of Allaah".

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, "By Allaah! I spare no pains to ensure that I select the best man (for any task). What answer will you give when Allaah asks you about this lady?" When he heard this, the eyes of Hadhrat Muhammad bin Maslama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ filled with tears. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then continued, "Allaah had sent His Nabi ﷺ to us and we believed in him and followed him. He did as Allaah commanded him and gave the Zakaah funds to those poor people who deserved it. This he continued doing until Allaah took him away. Thereafter, Allaah appointed Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as his successor and he followed the Sunnah of Rasulullaah ﷺ until Allaah took him away as well. Allaah then made me his successor and I have always done my best to select the very best of you (to collect and distribute the Zakaah funds). When I send you again, ensure that you give this lady her share for the year as well as her share for the previous year. In fact, I do not even know whether I would be sending you at all."

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then sent for a camel for the lady and also gave her some flour and oil. He said to her, "Take this until you meet us at Khaybar because we intend coming there." When she came to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ at Khaybar, he called her forward and gave her two more camels saying, "Take this, for it will suffice for your needs until Muhammad comes to you again. I have already instructed him to give you your dues for the year as well as for the previous year."<sup>(1)</sup>

## The Incident of the Daughter of Hadhrat Khufaaf bin

### Eema Ghifaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Aslam says that he once left with Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to the marketplace where he met a young lady who said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! My husband has passed away and has left behind small children. By Allaah! They do not even have hooves to cook (which the Arabs usually gave away free of charge) nor any plantation or any milk-giving animal. I fear that the drought may destroy them. I am the daughter of Khufaaf bin Eema Ghifaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and my father was with Rasulullaah ﷺ at Hudaibiyyah." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ stood motionless awhile and then said, "Welcome to a close relative." He then went home where a fine pack camel was tied. He loaded the animal with two sacks filled with food and placed between the two some money and clothing. Thereafter, he handed the reins of the camel to the lady saying, "Take this away. Allaah shall provide for you before this is finished." When someone commented that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had given her too much, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "May your mother lose you! Her father was at Hudaibiyyah with Rasulullaah ﷺ. By Allaah! I saw her father and her brother lay siege to a fortress for a long time and then conquer it. We then received large shares from the booty earned from it. (She therefore deserves the large amount that I gave her)."<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) Abu Ubayd in his *Amwaal*, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.319).

(2) Abu Ubayd in his *Amwaal*, Bukhari and Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.147).

## The Spending of Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Aamir bin Judhaym Jumhi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### His Spending as the Governor of Shaam

Hadhrat Hassaan bin Atiyya reports that when Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ relieved Hadhrat Mu'aawiya of his post as governor of Shaam, he sent Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Aamir bin Judhaym Jumhi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (to replace him). He left with his young and beautiful wife from the Quraysh but it was not long before they began suffering extreme poverty. When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ heard about this, he sent a thousand Dinaars for them. Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took the money to his wife saying, "Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ has sent for us all that you see." She said, "Why do you not buy us something with which to prepare some gravy and some flour. We can then store the rest." He then told her, "Should I rather not tell you of something better than that? Should we rather not give the money to someone who will invest it in business so that we may use the profits. He will then also be responsible for the money. When she agreed, he bought something with which to prepare gravy and some flour as well as two camels and two slaves. The slaves loaded on the camels all sorts of necessities and then distributed it all to the poor and needy.

After a short while, his wife informed him that the food they had bought was finished. She said further, "Why do you not approach the man (trading on our behalf) and take some of the profits to buy some food." Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ remained silent. When she repeated herself, he again remained silent until she started admonishing him. He then stopped coming home during the day and would return only at nights. There was a person from her family who used to frequent the house with Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. He said to Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's wife, "What are you doing? You are now really hurting him whereas he has given all the money away as Sadaqah."

When she started weeping bitterly in remorse about the money, Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came to her one day and said, "Take it easy. I had some companions who have recently left me. Even in exchange for the world and all its contents, I would not like to leave the path they tread. If a single damsel of Jannah has to even peep into this world from the sky, everything on earth would be illuminated and the radiance of her face would outshine the sun and the moon. The scarf that she is given to wear is more precious than the world and all that it contains. It is therefore more appropriate that I leave you for them rather than leaving them for you." His wife then accepted what had happened and was satisfied. <sup>(1)</sup>

### The Narration of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Saabit Concerning this

The narration of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Saabit Jumhi states that whenever Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ received his salary, he bought what was necessary for his family and then gave the rest out in Sadaqah. When she asked him about the

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.244).

remainder of his salary, he told her that he had lent it out. Some people once approached him and said, "Verily your family has rights over you and your in-laws also have a right over you." He replied, "I have never given others preference in the rights I owe to my family and in-laws. However, I shall also not seek the pleasure of people when I am searching for the large-eyed damsels of Jannah. If a single damsel of Jannah has to even peep into this world, everything on earth would be illuminated just as the sun illuminates the earth. I am also not prepared to be left behind the first group to enter Jannah after I had heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say, 'Allaah will gather the people for reckoning when the poor Mu'mineen will race towards Jannah as doves race. When they will be told to wait for the reckoning, they will say, 'We have nothing to account for because we had been given nothing.' Their Rabb will say, 'My servants are right.' A gate of Jannah will then be opened for them and they will enter Jannah seventy years before anyone else.'" (1)

The narration has already passed previously (2) in which Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said to his wife, ""Do you not want something better than this? That we give this to whoever will bring it back to us at a time that we will need it even more desperately (on the Day of Qiyaamah)." When she happily agreed, Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ called someone from his family whom he trusted and placed the Dinaars into several bags. He then instructed the man to take one bag to a certain widow, another to a certain orphan, another to a certain poor person and another to a certain distressed person. This was done until there remained only a few Dinaars. He then (gave this to his wife and) said, "Spend this." Thereafter, he continued the activities of the governorship. She said, "Will you not get us a servant then? What has happened to the wealth?" Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "It will come to you at a time when you need it most (in the Akhirah)." (3)

## The Spending of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### A Narration of Hadhrat Naafi About the Spending of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Naafi reports, "When Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once fell ill, a bunch of grapes was bought for him for one Dirham. When a poor person arrived there, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ instructed that it be given to the person. Someone (from the household) then went to buy the bunch from the poor person for a Dirham (because grapes were no longer available elsewhere) and brought it back to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. However, the poor person returned to beg and again Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ instructed

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.244).

(2) The incident has passed in the chapter entitled "The Lives of the Khulafaa and Leaders" and then under the subheadings "The Incident of Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Aamir bin Hudhaym Jumhi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ" and "His Behaviour as the Governor of Hims".

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.245).

that it be given to the person. Yet again someone went to buy the bunch back from the poor person for a Dirham. When he brought it back to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the poor person returned again to beg and once again Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ instructed that it be given to him. This time also someone went to buy the bunch from the poor person for a Dirham and brought it back to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When the poor person intended to return yet again, he was prevented from doing so. Had Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ known about this, he would not have even tasted the grapes." (1)

### **Another Narration from Hadhrat Naafi in this Regard**

Hadhrat Naafi says, "When Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once fell ill, he desired to eat grapes. I bought a bunch of grapes for him for a Dirham and then placed it in his hand." The rest of the narration is the same as the one reported above. However, this narration concludes with the words, "The beggar continued returning and Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ kept instructing that the grapes be given to him until it was the third or fourth occasion when I eventually said to the beggar, 'Shame on you! Are you not embarrassed?'" I then bought the grapes back from him for a Dirham and brought it to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. This time, he managed to eat it." (2)

## **The Spending of Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Abul Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Abu Nadhra**

Hadhrat Abu Nadhra reports, "It was during the first ten days of Dhul Hijjah that I visited Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Abul Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in a room that he reserved for conversing (with visitors). When someone passed by with a sheep, Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Abul Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked the man what he paid for the sheep. The man replied that he had paid twelve Dirhams for it. I then said (to myself), 'If only I had twelve Dirhams, I could have also bought a sheep, slaughtered it and fed it to my family (for the occasion of Eid that was forthcoming).' When I returned home, Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Abul Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had sent someone behind me with a bag containing fifty Dirhams. I had never before seen money that had as much blessings as those Dirhams. He gave them to me with the intention of being rewarded and at a time when I most needed it." (3)

## **The Spending of Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا**

### **The Incident of a Poor Person with Her**

Imaam Maalik reports that the report reached him that a poor person once came

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.297).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.297). Ibn Mubaarak has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Isaaba* (Vol.2 Pg.248). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.117) has reported the narration, as has Tabraani, as quoted in *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.9 Pg.347), where Haythami has commented on the chain of narrators.

(3) Tabraani, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by *Haythami* (Vol.9 Pg.371).

to beg from Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا the wife of Rasulullaah ﷺ. She was fasting that day and had no food at home besides a piece of unleavened bread. When she instructed her servant to give it to the beggar, the servant entreated, "You will then have nothing to terminate your fast with." However, Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا insisted that she give it to the beggar. The servant continues the story and says, "I then gave it to the beggar. That evening some family or some person who usually did not give us gifts, sent for us some cooked goat meat with many pieces of bread. Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا then called for me and said, 'Eat some of this. It is much better than that piece of bread (that we gave away).'"

Imaam Maalik reports that another narration also reached him about a poor person who asked Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا for some food at a time when she had a grape in front of her. She then said to someone (present there), "Take a grape and give it to him." Looking at the single grape, the person expressed surprise. Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا said to him, "You seem surprised. How many atoms' weights do you see in that grape?" (Here she was referring to the verse of the Qur'aan that states: "Whoever (*sincerely*) does an atom's weight of good will see it (*its consequences when he is rewarded for it*)..."<sup>(1)</sup>)

## Giving the Poor with One's own Hand

### The Incident of Hadhrat Haaritha bin Nu'maan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard and the Statement of Rasulullaah ﷺ Concerning Giving the Poor with One's own Hand

Hadhrat Uthmaan narrates that when Hadhrat Haaritha bin Nu'maan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ lost his eyesight, he tied a string from the place where he performed salaah to the door of his room. Whenever a beggar came, he would take something from his basket, hold on to the string (to lead him to the door) and then give the thing to the beggar. Although his family offered to do it for him, he said, "I heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say that personally giving something to the poor saves one from a gruesome death."<sup>(2)</sup>

### The Virtue of Personally Giving a Beggar Something

Hadhrat Amr Laythi narrates that they were with Hadhrat Waathila bin Asqa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when a beggar came. Hadhrat Waathila رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took a piece of bread, put a coin on it and then stood up to personally place it in the beggar's hand. Hadhrat Amr asked, "O Abu Asqa! Is there none from your family who can do this for you?" "Of course there is," he replied, "but the person who stands up to give something as Sadaqah to a poor person, a sin of his will be forgiven for every step he takes. When he then places the thing in the person's hand, ten sins are

(1) Mu'atta (Pg.390).

(2) Tabraani and Hasan bin Sufyaan, as quoted in *Isaaba* (Vol.1 Pg.299). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.52) and Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.365) have also reported a similar narration.



forgiven for ever step." (1)

## The Incident of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar

### ﷺ in this regard

Hadhrat Naafi says, "Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ used to gather all of his family to eat from one platter every night. It often happened that when he heard the plea of a poor person, he would take his share of meat and bread to the poor person. However, by the time he gave the food away and returned, the others would have finished everything in the platter. If I found anything in the platter, he would also find it, otherwise he would fast in the morning." (2)

## Spending on Beggars

### The Incident of a Bedouin with Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Anas ﷺ reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ entered the Masjid one day wearing a shawl from Najraan that had thick edging. A Bedouin came from behind and pulled at a corner of the shawl so hard that the edging left marks on Rasulullaah ﷺ's neck. The Bedouin said, "O Muhammad! Give some of Allaah's money that you have with you!" Rasulullaah ﷺ turned around and smiled. He then said to the Sahabah ﷺ, "Give him something." (3)

### Another Incident in this Regard

Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah ﷺ says, "We used to sit with Rasulullaah ﷺ in the Masjid in the mornings and when he stood up to leave, we would also stand and remain standing until he entered his room. On one occasion, Rasulullaah ﷺ stood up to leave and had reached the centre of the Masjid when a Bedouin met him and said, "O Muhammad! Give me two camels to ride because you are neither giving them from your own wealth nor from the wealth of your father!" As he met Rasulullaah ﷺ, he pulled so hard on Rasulullaah ﷺ's shawl that it left a red streak across his neck. Rasulullaah ﷺ then thrice repeated, "No. I seek Allaah's forgiveness. Not until you allow me to take retribution (for the injury you have caused me)." Rasulullaah ﷺ then (forgave the man and) and called someone saying, "Give him two camels, one loaded with barley and the other loaded with dates." (4)

## The Narration of Hadhrat Nu'maan bin Muqarrin

### ﷺ in this Regard

Hadhrat Nu'maan bin Muqarrin ﷺ narrates that they were four hundred people from the Muzaynah tribe who came to Rasulullaah ﷺ. After Rasulullaah

(1) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.315).

(2) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.122).

(3) Ibn Jareer, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.43). Bukhari and Muslim have also reported the narration from Hadhrat Anas ﷺ, as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.6 Pg.38).

(4) Ibn Jareer, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.47). Ahmad, Bukhari, Muslim and Abu Dawood have all reported a similar narration from Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah ﷺ, as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.6 Pg.38).

ﷺ had taught them aspects of the Deen (and they were departing), some of them asked, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! We have no food for the journey." Rasulullaah ﷺ instructed Hadhrat Umar ﷺ to supply them with some provisions, but he submitted, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I have nothing but some left-over dates which I do not think will be of any benefit to them." Rasulullaah ﷺ said to him, "Go and give them some provisions." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ then took the people to an upstairs room where there were dates that resembled a little brown calf (in colour and height). Hadhrat Umar ﷺ told the people to help themselves and each of them took as much as they needed. Hadhrat Nu'maan ﷺ says, "I was the last of the lot and when I looked (at the dates), I could not see a single date missing (from the original heap) although four hundred people had already taken from it." (The dates did not diminish because of the blessings of complying with the order of Rasulullaah ﷺ).<sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Incident of Hadhrat Dhukayn bin Sa'eed Khath'ami ﷺ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Dhukayn bin Sa'eed Khath'ami ﷺ reports that they were four hundred and forty people who approached Rasulullaah ﷺ for food. Rasulullaah ﷺ instructed Hadhrat Umar ﷺ to give them some food, but he submitted, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I have only that much which would suffice for my children and I during the four months of summer (it would not be enough for these people)." Rasulullaah ﷺ repeated the instruction and Hadhrat Umar ﷺ said, "I hear and obey you, O Rasulullaah ﷺ!" Hadhrat Umar ﷺ left with the people and took them to an upstairs room where he took out the key from his waist string and opened the door. In the room there was a heap of dates that resembled a baby camel that was sitting down. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ told the people to help themselves and each of them took as much as they needed. Hadhrat Dhukayn ﷺ says, "I was the last of the lot and when I looked (at the dates), it appeared as if we had not reduced the number of dates at all."<sup>(2)</sup>

### **Another narration of Hadhrat Dhukaym ﷺ**

Hadhrat Dhukayn ﷺ says, "We were four hundred people when we asked Rasulullaah ﷺ for food." The narration is then that same as the above narration but with the difference that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ said (to Rasulullaah ﷺ), "I have nothing besides a few Saa of dates that would suffice only for my children and I during the four months of summer." Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ then said to him, "Listen and obey." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ responded by saying, "I hear and I obey."<sup>(3)</sup>

(1) Ahmad, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by *Haythami* (Vol.8 Pg.304). Tabraani has also reported the narration.

(2) Tabraani, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by *Haythami* (Vol.8 Pg.304). Abu Dawood has reported a part of this narration.

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.365). Abu Nu'aym says that the narration is authentic and proves that Rasulullaah ﷺ was truly a prophet of Allaah.

## The Behaviour of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar

### ﷺ with Beggars

Hadhrat Aflah bin Katheer says, "Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ never refused any beggar and even a leper with fingers dripping with blood could be seen eating with him from the same plate."

## Spending in Sadaqah

### The Incident of Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ

Hadhrat Hasan Basri reports that Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ once brought his Sadaqah to Rasulullaah ﷺ. He secretly gave it to Rasulullaah ﷺ saying, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! This is my Sadaqah contribution and I shall give again for Allaah whenever necessary." Thereafter, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ arrived with his Sadaqah. He gave it openly to Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Here is my Sadaqah contribution and I shall have my reward with Allaah." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "O Umar! You have strung your bow without a string. The difference in the Sadaqah of you two is just like the difference in your words." (Although the Sadaqah of both men were accepted, the intention of Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ was only the pleasure of Allaah, whereas that of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ was also to attain reward. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ's intention was therefore superior.) <sup>(1)</sup>

### Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ Purchases the Well of Roomah and Donates it to the Muslim Public

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ once announced, "Who will purchase the well of Roomah for us and donate it as Sadaqah for the Muslim public? Allaah will quench his thirst on the Day of Qiyaamah." Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ then bought it and donated it to the Muslim public. <sup>(2)</sup>

### The Narration of Ibn Asaakir About the Incident

Hadhrat Basheer Aslami ﷺ narrates that when the Muhaajireen arrived in Madinah, the water did not agree with them. There was a well called Roomah which was owned by a man from the Ghifaar tribe but he sold a waterbag full of the water for a Mudd. Rasulullaah ﷺ once said to him, "Sell me the well in exchange for a fountain in Jannah." However, he submitted, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I have no source of income for my family and myself besides this well. I am therefore unable to sell it." When this news reached Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ, he bought the well from the man for thirty five thousand Dirhams. He then approached Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "Rasulullaah ﷺ! If I buy the well, will you promise me the same fountain in Jannah that you had promised him?" "Certainly," replied Rasulullaah ﷺ. Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ then said, "I have

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.32), as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol. Pg.).

(2) Ibn Adi and Ibn Asaakir.

already purchased it and I am donating it as Sadaqah for the Muslim public." (1)

## **Hadhrat Talha ﷺ Donates a Hundred Thousand Dirhams in a Single Day**

Hadhrat Su'daa the wife of Hadhrat Talha ﷺ reports that Hadhrat Talha ﷺ gave away a hundred thousand Dirhams as Sadaqah on a single day and that he was delayed from going to the Masjid that day because she had to stitch two parts of his garment together. (Although he gave so much in Sadaqah, he did not even possess an extra garment to wear.) (2)

## **The Sadaqah of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ during the Lifetime of Rasulullaah ﷺ**

The narration has already passed (3) in which it is mentioned that Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ donated half his wealth in the path of Allaah, which amounted to four thousand Dirhams. Thereafter, he also donated forty thousand Dirhams and then forty thousand Dinaars.

## **The Sadaqah of Hadhrat Abu Lubaabah ﷺ when Allaah Accepted his Taubah**

Hadhrat Saa'ib ﷺ the son of Hadhrat Abu Lubaabah ﷺ reports from his father that when Allaah forgave him, he approached Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I wish to leave the home amongst my people in which I committed the wrong and desire to give away all of my wealth as Sadaqah to Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "O Abu Lubaabah! It will suffice for you to give only a third." Hadhrat Abu Lubaabah then gave away a third of his wealth in Sadaqah. (4)

## **Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ**

Hadhrat Nu'maan bin Humayd ﷺ says, "I went with my uncle to visit Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ in Madaa'in (where he served as governor) as he was making something with the leaves of a date palm. I heard him say "I buy the leaves for one Dirham and then sell them for three Dirhams after making something out of them. One dirham I then use to buy more leaves, one Dirham I spend on my family and the other I give in Sadaqah. I shall not stop doing this even if (Ameerul Mu'mineen) Hadhrat Umar ﷺ stops me," (5)

## **Giving Gifts**

### **The Gift Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ gave to Rasulullaah ﷺ During one of the Military Expeditions**

Hadhrat Abu Mas'ood ﷺ narrates, "We were with Rasulullaah ﷺ on an

(1) Tabraani and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.11).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.88).

(3) In the chapter entitled "The Spending of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ" and the subheading "His Spending in the path of Allaah during the Lifetime of Rasulullaah ﷺ".

(4) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.632)

(5) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.64).

expedition when we started experiencing extreme hardship. I could see the strains of hardship on the faces of the Muslims and I could also notice the happiness on the faces of the Munaafiqeen (who were happy to see the Muslims suffer). When Rasulullaah ﷺ noticed this, he said, 'Allaah shall provide sustenance before the sun sets.' Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ knew that the words of Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ were always true, so he bought fourteen camels together with the loads of food they carried. He then sent nine to Rasulullaah ﷺ. When Rasulullaah ﷺ saw them, he asked, 'What are these?' 'They are a gift to you from Uthmaan,' came the reply. The happiness on the face of Rasulullaah ﷺ was then clearly noticeable, while the faces of the Munaafiqeen displayed only unhappiness. I then saw Rasulullaah ﷺ raise his hands so high to pray for Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ that I could even see the whiteness of his armpits. He made such du'aa for Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ that I had never before or ever after heard him make for anyone else. He prayed for Allaah to reward Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ abundantly and to treat him every so graciously." (1)

## **The Statement of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas**

### **ﷺ Concerning the Virtues of Giving Gifts**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas ؓ once stated, "For me to fulfil the necessities of a Muslim family for a month or for a week or for whatever period of time Allaah pleases is more beloved to me than performing Hajj after Hajj. Buying a utensil for even a *Daaniq* (one-sixth of a Dirham) and giving it to my brother as a gift for the pleasure of Allaah is more beloved to me than spending a Dinaar in the path of Allaah." (2)

## **FEEDING People**

### **The Statement of Hadhrat Ali ؓ About the Virtue of Feeding Others**

Hadhrat Ali ؓ once mentioned, "To gather a few of my friends to share a *Saa* of food is more beloved to me than proceeding to the marketplace to purchase a slave and set him free." (3)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Jaabir ؓ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Abdul Waahid bin Ayman reports from his father that when some guests came to Hadhrat Jaabir ؓ, he brought some bread and vinegar for them and said, "Eat this because I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say that vinegar is an excellent gravy. Destroyed are those people who look down on what is offered to them and destroyed is the person who feels ashamed to offer his companions

(1) Tabraani. *Haythami* (Vol.9 Pg.85) has commented on the chain of narrators. Ibn Asaakir has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.12).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.328).

(3) Bukhari in his *Adabul Mufrid* and Ibnul Zanjway as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.65).

whatever is in his house." (1) Another narration states that Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ stated, "To look down on what is being served to him is sufficient to render a man sinful." (2)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Anas ﷺ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Humayd Taweel reports that when some people came to visit Hadhrat Anas ﷺ when he fell ill, he said to his slave, "Bring something for our guests even though it be a piece of bread because I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say that good character is amongst the deeds that lead to Jannah." (3)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Shaqeeq bin Salama ﷺ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Shaqeeq bin Salama ﷺ reports that he once visited Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi ﷺ with a friend. Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ said to them, "Had Rasulullaah ﷺ not forbidden us from imposing on ourselves, I would have certainly imposed on myself to entertain you." He then brought for them some bread and salt (because he had nothing else). Hadhrat Shaqeeq ﷺ's friend said, "(It would have been nice) If there was some mint with the salt." Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ then pawned his jug to buy some mint and brought it. After the men had eaten, Hadhrat Shaqeeq ﷺ's friend made a du'aa which meant, "All praise is for Allaah Who has granted us contentment with the sustenance He has provided." Hadhrat Salmaan then remarked, "Had you been content with what Allaah had provided for you, my jug would not have been pawned." Another narration states that Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ said, "Rasulullaah ﷺ and Hadhrat Ali ﷺ had forbidden us from imposing on ourselves by providing for our guests what we do not have." (4)

### **The Incident between Hadhrat Suhayb ﷺ and Hadhrat Umar ﷺ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Hamza bin Suhayb reports that Hadhrat Suhayb ﷺ was in the habit of feeding a lot of people. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ once said to him, "O Suhayb! You feed too many people, which is extravagant behaviour." To this, Hadhrat Suhayb ﷺ replied, "I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say that the best of people are those who feed others and who reply to greetings. It is this that prompts me to feed people." (5)

## **Rasulullaah ﷺ Feeds People**

### **The Story of Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ**

Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ says, "I was once sitting at home when Rasulullaah ﷺ

(1) Bayhaqi in *Shu'abul Imaan*, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.64). Ahmad and Tabraani in his *Awsat* have also reported the narration according to Haythami (Vol.8 Pg.180).

(2) Abu Ya'la. *Haythami* (Vol.8 Pg.180) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(3) Tabraani in his *Awsat*, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.4 Pg.152). Tabraani narrates from reliable sources, as confirmed by *Haythami* (Vol.8 Pg.177). Ibn Asaakir (Vol.1 Pg.438) has also reported the narration.

(4) Tabraani, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by *Haythami* (Vol.8 Pg.179).

(5) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.153).

passed by and motioned to me. I therefore stood up and went to him. Taking me by the hand, Rasulullaah ﷺ led me to the homes of one of his wives and he entered. He then allowed me to enter and I entered the secluded area of the room where Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, 'Is there anything for lunch?' 'Yes,' came the reply and **we were served three pieces of bread** that were placed on fronds of a date palm. Rasulullaah ﷺ then placed a piece of bread before me, another before himself and broke the third into two. Half he placed before himself and the other before me. He then asked, 'Is there any gravy?' When he was informed that there was nothing besides some vinegar, he said, 'Bring it because it is an excellent gravy.'<sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Story of Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Salaam ﷺ reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ once saw Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ leading a camel laden with flour, butter and honey. Rasulullaah ﷺ instructed Hadhrat Uthmaan ﷺ make the camel sit down and when he did so, Rasulullaah ﷺ asked for a stone pot. He put some flour, butter and honey in the pot and then had a fire made beneath it. When the food was cooked, Rasulullaah ﷺ told the Sahabah ﷺ to eat it and he also had some. He then said to them, "This is what the Persians call 'Khabees'." <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Busr ﷺ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Busr ﷺ narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ had a large plate that had to be carried by four men. It was called "*Gharraa*" and was brought out at midmorning after the Sahabah ﷺ had performed their *Duhaa* (Chaastr) salaah. *Thareed* <sup>(3)</sup> would be prepared in it and the Sahabah ﷺ would gather around to eat from it. When there were too many people, Rasulullaah ﷺ would sit in a **squatting position**. A Bedouin once asked, "What type of sitting position is this?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "**Allaah has made me a generous slave and not an arrogant tyrant** (this posture is therefore one of humility)." Rasulullaah ﷺ then said to the Sahabah ﷺ, "Eat from the sides and leave the centre (for last) because it is where blessings descend." <sup>(4)</sup>

### **Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ Feeds People**

#### **An Incident of Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ and his Guests**

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan ﷺ the son of Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ reports, "It was the practice of my father to engage in conversation with Rasulullaah ﷺ at nights. Therefore, when we received some visitors one day, he was proceeding to

(1) Muslim (Vol.2 Pg.182). Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi, Nasa'ee and Ibn Maajah have also reported the narration, as quoted in *Jam'ul Fawaa'id* (Vol.1 Pg.295).

(2) Tabraani, as quoted in *Jam'ul Fawaa'id* (Vol.1 Pg.297). Imaam Haythami (Vol. Pg.) states that Tabraani had reported the narration in all three books but that only the chains of narrators of the *Sagheer* and *Awsat* are reliable.

(3) A dish of gravy and meat mixed with pieces of bread.

(4) Abu Dawood, as quoted in *Mishkaatul Masaabeeh* (Pg.361).

see Rasulullaah ﷺ (as usual) when he said to me, 'O Abdur Rahmaan! Take care of the visitors (feed them without waiting for me).' When evening arrived, I took their food to them but they refused to eat saying, 'We shall not eat until the man of the house eats with us.' I said to them, 'My father is a stern man and I fear that he may beat me (if I have not fed you).' However, they still refused to eat. When my father arrived, the guests were his first concern and he asked (the members of the household), 'Have you taken care of the guests?' 'We have not yet seen to them,' came the reply. 'Had I not instructed Abdur Rahmaan (to see to them)?' he asked. I had made myself scarce by then as he shouted, 'Abdur Rahmaan!' I remained in hiding and he again shouted, 'You scamp! In the name of Allaah am I commanding you to come here if you can hear my voice!'

Then went to him and said, 'By Allaah! It was no fault of mine. You can even ask your guests that I had brought them their food but they refused to eat until you arrived.' My father then said to them, 'Why will you people not accept the food we give you? I swear by Allaah that I shall not eat anything tonight.' The guests responded by also swearing, 'By Allaah! We shall also have none of it until you do.' Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, 'I have never known a night worse than this! Why will you not accept the food we give you? Nevertheless, the first oath (I took not to eat) was from Shaytaan. Bring the food.' When the food was brought, he recited Bismillaah and ate. The guests then followed suit."

The following morning, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ went to Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! While my guests fulfilled their oath, I breached mine." He then proceeded to inform Rasulullaah ﷺ about the incident. Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "In fact, you are better at fulfilling oaths than them and a better person than they are." The narrator of the Hadith says, "No news has reached me about whether Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ gave Kaffaara for his oath or not." (Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ obviously did give Kaffaara because according to the consensus of the Ulema, Kaffaara is binding in such a situation.)

## Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Feeds People

### The Practice of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Aslam reports, "I once informed Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that there was a blind camel amongst the pack animals. He said, 'Give it to some family who can derive some benefit from it.' 'But it is blind,' I submitted. He said, 'They can tie it to the others in the caravan (and it will follow the rest).' I again asked, 'But how will it graze?' Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then asked, 'Is it from amongst the animals collected as Jizya or from the animals collected as Zakaah?' When I informed him that it was from amongst those collected as Jizya, he said, 'By Allaah! You people intend eating it (because anyone may eat from such an animal, unlike the animals of Zakaah).' I then said to him, '(I am not just saying this) But it really has the markings of the Jizya animals on it.' Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then issued the order that the camel should be slaughtered. He kept with him nine plates and whenever some fruit or delicacy came to him, he would always place some of it



on each plate and send then to the (nine) wives of Rasulullaah ﷺ. He would also ensure that he sent the plate of (his daughter) Hadhrat Hafsaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا last so that if there are any defects, it would be in her share (and none could accuse him of nepotism). He then put some of the camel's meat into these plates and sent them to the wives of Rasulullaah ﷺ. Thereafter, he gave instructions for the remaining meat to be cooked. When it was cooked, he invited the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar to partake of it." (1)

## Hadhrat Talha bin Ubaydullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Feeds People

### The Practice of Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and the Statement of Rasulullaah ﷺ in this Regard

Hadhrat Salama bin Akwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that when Hadhrat Talha bin Ubaydullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ purchased a well at the foot of a mountain, he invited people for a meal. It was then that Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "You, O Talha, are 'Fayyaadh' (an extremely generous person)." (2)

## Hadhrat Ja'far bin Abu Taalib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Feeds People

### The Narration of Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard

Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "The person who most benefited the poor was Ja'far bin Abu Taalib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. He would take us home and feed us with whatever he had in his house. In fact, (when there was nothing) he would break open the butter container so that we could lick whatever butter remained." (3)

## Hadhrat Suhayb Roomi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Feeds People

### The Incident of Hadhrat Suhayb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Suhayb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "I prepared some food for Rasulullaah ﷺ and went to (invite) him whilst he sat amongst a group of Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ. I stood in front of him and gestured to him (to come to eat). He gestured back to ask whether the others could also join us. When I indicated that they could not, he remained silent. I remained standing where I was. When Rasulullaah ﷺ again looked my way, I gestured yet again (for him to come eat). For the second time, Rasulullaah ﷺ asked whether the others could join us and again I repeated

(1) Maalik, as quoted in *Jam'ul Fawaa'id* (Vol.1 Pg.296).

(2) Hasan bin Sufyaan and Abu Nu'aym in his *Ma'rifaah*, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.67).

(3) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.28).

that they could not. This happened two or three times until I agreed that they should also join us. Rasulullaah ﷺ brought the others along and they all ate. Although it was only a little food that I had prepared for Rasulullaah ﷺ, there was still food left over (after all had eaten to their fill)." <sup>(1)</sup>

## Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Feeds People

### The Narration of Muhammad bin Qais

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Qais reports that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ never ate without a poor person to join him. This eventually injured his health (because the poor people often finished the food, leaving him hungry). His wife then made for him a drink from dates, which she would give him whenever he ate (to replenish his strength).

Hadhrat Abu Bakr bin Hafs has reported that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would eat only when an orphan was present at his tablecloth. <sup>(2)</sup>

### An Incident with an Orphan

Hadhrat Hasan reports that whenever Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ate lunch or dinner (the Arabs never ate breakfast), he would invite an orphan from the vicinity. When he sat down to lunch one day, he sent for an orphan, but none could be found. After his lunch, he would drink some barley porridge. The orphan then arrived after the family had eaten the lunch and the porridge was still in Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's hand. He then gave the cup to the orphan saying, "Take this. I do not think that you have lost out completely."

### The Narration of Hadhrat Maymoon bin Mahraan about this

Hadhrat Maymoon bin Mahraan reports that some people reproached the wife of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ concerning him. They said to her, "Have you no mercy for the old man? (He is growing weaker by the day, why don't you feed him properly?)" She responded by saying, "What am I to do? Whenever we prepare some food for him, he invites someone to eat it up." His wife then sent some food to the poor people who usually sat on the path that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took from the Masjid. She then gave them instructions not to sit by the roadside as he passed. When Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ returned home, he asked for certain poor people to be brought to eat with him (because he did not find them by the roadside that day). However, when his wife had sent food to them, she had also given them instructions not to come when Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ called for them. (When they failed to turn up,) Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said (to his family), "Do you wish that I should not eat tonight?!" That night he did not have anything for

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.154).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.298).

dinner. <sup>(1)</sup>

### **A Similar Incident when he was at Juhfa**

Hadhrat Abu Ja'far Qaari says, "My master (Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ayaash bin Abu Rabee'ah Makhzoomi) instructed me to proceed with Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رضي الله عنه on a journey to serve him. **Whenever Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رضي الله عنه camped at an oasis, he would invite the local people to share his meals. His eldest sons would also share the meals.** (Because of the large number of people) Each person would have only two or three morsels to eat. When he arrived in Juhfa and the locals arrived to eat, a black boy who was scarcely dressed also came along. When Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رضي الله عنه called him to eat, he said, 'I cannot find any place to sit.' The people were already sitting close together so I saw Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رضي الله عنه move a bit from his place so that the boy sat against his chest." <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The Practice of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar**

#### **ﷺ on his Journeys**

Hadhrat Abu Ja'far Qaari says, "I accompanied Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رضي الله عنه on a journey from Makkah to Madinah. Around his large dish containing *Thareed*<sup>(3)</sup>, his sons, his companions and everyone else who presented themselves there would eat. In fact, (because of the large crowd) some would have to eat standing. He also had a camel that carried two filled containers, one with Nabeedh<sup>(4)</sup> and the other with plain water. Every person then received a cup of barley porridge together with the *Nabeedh*, which would satiate him completely." <sup>(5)</sup>

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Ma'n about this**

Hadhrat Ma'n reports that when Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رضي الله عنه's meals were prepared and a well-off man passed by, he would not invite him. However, his sons and nephews would invite such a person. On the other hand, if a poor person passed Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رضي الله عنه, he would invite the person while his sons and nephews would not. Concerning this, he would say, "They invite those who do not want the food and leave out those who want it." <sup>(6)</sup>

### **Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Amr bin Al Aas**

#### **ﷺ Feeds People**

### **He Hosts His Brothers, His Guests and the People of Various Towns**

Hadhrat Sulaymaan bin Rabee'ah reports that he once performed Hajj during the

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.298) as well as Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.122).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.302).

(3) A dish of gravy and meat mixed with pieces of bread.

(4) Water in which dates have been left overnight to lend it sweetness.

(5) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.109).

(6) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.109).

Khilaafah of Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. With him was Hadhrat Muntasir bin Haarith and a group of Qurraa from Basrah. They were determined not to return home until they had the opportunity to meet a distinguished companion of Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who would relate some Ahadeeth to them. They kept enquiring until they were informed that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was staying over in the lower part of Makkah. **When they went to see him, they found a large array of three hundred camels.** One hundred camels were riding camels, while the other two hundred were laden with goods. Upon enquiry, they were informed that the contingent belonged to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. In surprise, they asked, "Does all of this belong to him?! We were told that he is an extremely modest person (so why does he need all of this?)."

They were then informed that (everything was not for his personal use, but that) the hundred riding camels were to transport his brothers while the goods on the two hundred camels were for his guests and the people of the various towns (he passed by on his travels). When the group expressed surprise, they were told, "Do not be so surprised! Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ is a wealthy man who sees it as a right to others that he should have ample provisions to cater for the people who come to meet him." The group then asked where he could be found and they were told that he is in the Masjidul Haraam. When they searched for him, they found him sitting behind the Kabah. He was a short man with watery eyes whose shoes hung at his left side. He wore two sheets of cloth and a turban without a sewn upper garment. <sup>(1)</sup>

## Hadhrat Sa'd bin Ubaadah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Feeds People

### An Incident of him with Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Sa'd bin Ubaadah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he once went to Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with a large utensil full of camel's brains. Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "O Abu Thaabit! What is this?" Hadhrat Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "I swear by the Being Who has sent you with the truth! I have slaughtered forty camels and would like to feed you with these brains until you are full." Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ate it and made du'aa for Hadhrat Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. <sup>(2)</sup>

## The Narration of Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ about the Du'aa that Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ made for Hadhrat Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Hadhrat Sa'd bin Ubaadah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once invited Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (for a meal). When Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ arrived (at Hadhrat Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's house), Hadhrat Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ brought some dates and bread, which Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ate. He then brought a cup of milk which Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.291). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.12) has reported a similar narration.

(2) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.40).

drank. Rasulullaah ﷺ then prayed, "May the righteous always eat your food, may fasting people end their fasts with you and may the angels always pray for your forgiveness. O Allaah! Shower Your choicest mercies on the family of Sa'd bin Ubaadah." (1) Another narration also from Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ states that Hadhrat Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ served some sesame seeds and dates to Rasulullaah ﷺ. (2)

### Another Incident of his Hospitability

Hadhrat Urwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that he once saw Hadhrat Sa'd bin Ubaadah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ announce from his house, "Whoever wishes to eat fat or meat should go to Sa'd bin Ubaadah!" I then also saw his son doing the same (after his father's death). He narrates further that (after the death of the son) he was once walking in the streets of Madinah when Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ passed by him and as he was proceeding to his property in the upper part of Madinah. Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Dear youngster! Go and see whether there is anyone announcing from the house of Sa'd bin Ubaadah." When Hadhrat Urwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ saw that there was no one announcing and reported back, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "You are right (none could be as generous as that father and son)." (3)

## Hadhrat Abu Shu'ayb Ansaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Feeds people

### The Incident of him with Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Abu Mas'ood Ansaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that there was a Sahabi from amongst the Ansaar who was called Abu Shu'ayb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. He had a slave who was an expert in cooking meat. He once instructed his slave to prepare a meal so that he could invite Rasulullaah ﷺ and four other people. He then invited Rasulullaah ﷺ and four others. However, another person came along with them. (When they arrived at the house) Rasulullaah ﷺ said to Hadhrat Abu Shu'ayb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "You have invited five of us but this person has come along with us. You may permit him to join or leave him out." Hadhrat Abu Shu'ayb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "He is most welcome." (4)

Another narration states that when Hadhrat Abu Shu'ayb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once saw Rasulullaah ﷺ, he noticed the sign of hunger on Rasulullaah ﷺ's face. He then said to his slave, "How terrible! Cook some food for five people." (5)

## A Tailor Feeds people

### A Tailor Invites Rasulullaah ﷺ for a Meal that he Prepared

Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates, "A tailor once invited Rasulullaah ﷺ to share a

(1) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.66).

(2) *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.66).

(3) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.142).

(4) Bukhari.

(5) Muslim (Vol.2 Pg.176).

meal that he had prepared. I accompanied Rasulullaah ﷺ for the meal. He served barley bread to Rasulullaah ﷺ and a gravy made of pumpkin and strips of meat. I then saw Rasulullaah ﷺ search for the pieces of pumpkin on the sides of the plate. Since that day, I had always loved pumpkin." (1)

## Hadhrat Jaabir bin Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ Feeds People

### His Story During the Battle of Khandaq

Hadhrat Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ narrates, "As we were busy digging (the trench) for the Battle of Khandaq, an extremely hard boulder became an obstacle. When the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ reported to Rasulullaah ﷺ that the boulder posed an obstacle in the digging, he said, 'I am coming down there.' Rasulullaah ﷺ then stood up with a stone tied to his belly (to suppress the hunger) because we had already gone three days without even tasting any food. **Rasulullaah ﷺ then took up a pickaxe and with one strike, reduced it to a heap of dust.** I then asked permission from Rasulullaah ﷺ to go home and (when I reached home) I said to my wife, 'I have seen such hunger on Rasulullaah ﷺ that I am unable to bear. Do you have anything (to eat)?' She replied, 'I have some barley and a kid goat.'

I then slaughtered the kid as she ground the barley. We placed the meat in a pot (to cook) and when I went to call Rasulullaah ﷺ, the dough had already risen and the pot was on the fire with the food almost cooked. I said, 'O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I have a little food, so why don't you and one or two persons come?' When Rasulullaah ﷺ asked me how much food there was, I informed him accordingly. He said, 'That is plenty and most excellent. Tell your wife not to take the pot off the fire and not to take the bread out of the oven until I arrive.' He then told the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ to stand up (to join in the meal) and the Muhaajireen, the Ansaar and all with them stood up."

When Hadhrat Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ came to his wife, he said, "Oh dear! Rasulullaah ﷺ has come with the Muhaajireen, the Ansaar and everyone else!" She asked, "Did Rasulullaah ﷺ ask you about this?" Hadhrat Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ confirmed that Rasulullaah ﷺ had asked him (she was therefore content that Rasulullaah ﷺ would make the further arrangements). (When the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ reached the house,) Rasulullaah ﷺ said to them, "Enter the house, but do not crowd it." Rasulullaah ﷺ then started breaking the bread into pieces, placed meat on them and served them to the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ. Whenever Rasulullaah ﷺ took anything from the pot or the oven, he covered them again. Rasulullaah ﷺ continued breaking the bread and dishing out the food until everyone was satiated and there was still plenty leftovers. He then said (to the lady), "Eat from this and give some to others because hunger had afflicted everyone." (2)

A more detailed narration states that when Rasulullaah ﷺ found out about the

(1) Muslim (Vol.2 Pg.180) and Bukhari.

(2) Bukhari.

amount of food, he addressed all the Muslims saying, "Come to Jaabir's place." Hadhrat Jaabir ؓ says, "Such extreme embarrassment overcame me that Allaah Alone knows. I said to myself, 'Rasulullaah ﷺ is coming with such a large group whereas I have prepared only one Saa of barley and a kid goat!' When I came to my wife, I said, 'You are soon to be embarrassed! Rasulullaah ﷺ is coming with everyone digging the trench!' 'Has Rasulullaah ﷺ asked you how much food you have?' she asked. When I confirmed that he did, she assured me, 'Then Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ know best (what they intend).' A tremendous worry then disappeared from my mind."

Rasulullaah ﷺ then arrived and said (to Hadhrat Jaabir ؓ's wife), "Continue what you are doing but hand the meat over to me." Rasulullaah ﷺ then broke the bread into the food and served the meat. As he did this, he kept covering the bread and the meat. In this manner, he continued serving food to the Sahabah ؓ until they were all satiated and both the pot and the oven were as full as they had ever been. Thereafter, Rasulullaah ﷺ said (to the lady), "Eat and give others." She continued eating and giving others from there the entire day. <sup>(1)</sup> Another narration <sup>(2)</sup> states that the Sahabah ؓ numbered three hundred and another narration states eight hundred on that occasion.

In another narration, Hadhrat Jaabir ؓ says, "Rasulullaah ﷺ announced, 'O people digging the trench! Jaabir has prepared a meal, so all of you should come!' Rasulullaah ﷺ then said (to me), 'Do not take the pot off the fire and do not bake the bread until I arrive.' I arrived home as Rasulullaah ﷺ led the others. When I got to my wife, I said, 'Oh dear! I did exactly as you said (but things seem to have gone wrong).' (When Rasulullaah ﷺ arrived) She gave him the dough and he mixed some of his blessed saliva in it and made du'aa for blessings. Thereafter, Rasulullaah ﷺ said (to me), 'Call another lady to bake with you and dish out from the pot without taking it off the fire.' Although the Sahabah ؓ present there numbered a thousand, I swear by Allaah that they ate so much that they eventually had to leave the food and go away. Even then the pot was still cooking with food as it had been and the oven was baking bread as it had been." <sup>(3)</sup>

### The Narration of Tabraani about such an Incident

Hadhrat Jaabir ؓ says, "My mother cooked some food and asked me to invite Rasulullaah ﷺ for a meal. I went to Rasulullaah ﷺ and whispered to him, 'My mother has cooked something.' Rasulullaah ﷺ then told the Sahabah ؓ to stand up and fifty of them came along. Sitting at the door, Rasulullaah ﷺ told them to enter ten at a time. They all ate to their fill and the food still remained as it had been." <sup>(4)</sup>

(1) Bayhaqi in his *Dalaa'ilun Nubuwwah* (Vol.3 Pg.422).

(2) Ibn Abi Shaybah, as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.4 Pg.97).

(3) Bukhari. Muslim (Vol.2 Pg.178) has reported a similar narration.

(4) Tabraani, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by *Haythami* (Vol.8 Pg.308).

## Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Feeds People

### An Incident Between him and Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "Abu Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once said to his wife (my mother) Ummu Sulaym رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, 'I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ's voice go very weak and I know that it is because of extreme hunger.' Do you have any food with you?' 'Yes,' she replied and then took out a few loafs of barley bread. She wrapped the bread with a part of her scarf, put it beneath my clothes and then wrapped the rest of the scarf around me. Thereafter she sent me off to Rasulullaah ﷺ. I went with the bread and found Rasulullaah ﷺ sitting in the Masjid with some people. When I stood by them, Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, 'Has Abu Talha sent you?' 'Yes,' I replied. 'Is it for food?' Rasulullaah ﷺ enquired further. When I again replied in the affirmative, Rasulullaah ﷺ said to those with him, 'Stand up.' (They then all accompanied Rasulullaah ﷺ to the house.)

Rasulullaah ﷺ walked to the house and I walked in front of them. When I reached Abu Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, I informed him about the situation and he said, 'O Ummu Sulaym! Rasulullaah ﷺ is coming with many people and we have nothing to feed them.' She replied, 'Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ know best (we have no cause of concern).'"

Hadhrat Abu Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then went to receive Rasulullaah ﷺ on the road and Rasulullaah ﷺ walked with him until they both entered the house. Rasulullaah ﷺ then said, "Bring whatever you have, O Ummu Sulaym." When she brought the bread, Rasulullaah ﷺ instructed that it be broken into small pieces and that Ummu Sulaym رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا squeeze out from her container whatever butter was left to make some gravy. Rasulullaah ﷺ then recited something on the food and said, "Allow ten people in." When they were allowed in, they ate to their fill and then left. Thereafter, Rasulullaah ﷺ asked for another ten to be allowed in, who also ate to their fill before leaving. Rasulullaah ﷺ again asked another ten persons to come in and in this manner, everyone ate to their fill. In total, they numbered seventy or eighty men. <sup>(1)</sup> Another narration states that there were approximately one hundred men. <sup>(2)</sup>

## Hadhrat Ash'ath bin Qais Kindi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Feeds People

### His Waleema Celebration

Hadhrat Qais bin Abu Haazim reports that (after re-entering the fold of Islaam after leaving it) Hadhrat Ash'ath رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was brought as a prisoner to Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (who was then the Khalifah). (Because he had accepted Islaam

(1) Muslim (Vol.2 Pg.178). Bukhari, Amad, Abu Ya'la and Baghawi have also reported the narration, as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.9 Pg.105).

(2) Tabraani and Abu Ya'la, narrating from reliable sources, as confirmed by *Haythami* (Vol.8 Pg.306).



again) Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ opened his shackles and married him to his sister. Hadhrat Ash'ath ﷺ then drew his sword and entered the camel market where he hamstrung every camel he saw. The people started shouting, "Ash'ath has become a Kaafir!" When he completed what he was doing, he threw his sword aside and said, "By Allaah! I have not become a Kaafir. What happened was that a great man (Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ) married his sister to me and had I been in my area, we would have celebrated a Waleema unlike this. O people of Madinah! Slaughter and eat these camels. O owners of these camels! Come and collect the price of these camels from me." (1)

### Hadhrat Abu Barzah ﷺ Feeds People

Hadhrat Hasan bin Hakeem reports from his mother that Hadhrat Abu Barzah ﷺ kept a large dish of Thareed ready every morning and evening for the widows, orphans and the poor. (2)

## Entertaining People who visited Madinah Tayyibah

### The Narration of Hadhrat Talha bin Amr ﷺ in this Regard

Hadhrat Talha bin Amr ﷺ says, "Whenever a person came to meet Rasulullaah ﷺ in Madinah, he stayed with someone he knew. If he did not know anyone, he stayed with the men of Suffa ﷺ. I was amongst those who stayed on the Suffa. I was coupled with another person and each day there came from Rasulullaah ﷺ a Mudd of dates for every two persons. One day after Rasulullaah ﷺ had completed the salaah, one of us called out to him saying, 'O Rasulullaah ﷺ! The dates have burnt our stomachs and our shawls are in tatters.' Rasulullaah ﷺ turned towards the pulpit, mounted it and then praised Allaah before recounting the difficulties that his people had given him. He said, 'There was a time when my companion and I passed more than ten nights without anything to eat besides the fruit of acacia trees. We then came to our Ansaar brothers (after Hijrah) and because dates was their staple diet, they saw to our needs by giving us dates to eat. By Allaah! If I could feed you bread and meat, I would have definitely done so. However, you would probably see a time soon when your clothes will be made of a fabric similar to that used to drape the Kabah and you will be served large dishes of food every morning and evening.' (3)

(1) Tabraani, as quoted in *Isaaba* (Vol.1 Pg.51) and *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.9 Pg.415). Haythami has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.35).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.374). Tabraani and Bazaar have reported a similar narration but Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.323) has commented on Bazaar's chain of narrators. Ibn Jareer has reported the narration as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.41) as have Ahmad, Haakim and Ibn Hibbaan, as quoted in *Isaaba* (Vol.2 Pg.231).

## The Narration of Hadhrat Fudaalah Laythi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard

Hadhrat Fudaalah Laythi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "Whenever a person came to meet Rasulullaah ﷺ in Madinah, he stayed with someone he knew. If he did not know anyone, he stayed on the Suffa. Because I knew no one, I was amongst those who stayed on the Suffa. One Friday, someone called out saying, 'O Rasulullaah ﷺ! The dates are burning our stomachs.' Rasulullaah ﷺ said, 'A time will soon come when those of you living then will be served large platters of food every morning and evening and you will be clothed as the Kabah is draped (with expensive fabric).'" (1)

## The Narration of Hadhrat Salama bin Akwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard

Hadhrat Salama bin Akwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that after leading the salaah, Rasulullaah ﷺ would turn to the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ and say to them, "Each of you should take as many guests as he can host. Consequently, some would take home one person, others two and others three. Rasulullaah ﷺ would then take those who remained." (2)

## The Narration of Hadhrat Muhammad bin Seereen in this Regard

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Seereen reports that in the evenings Rasulullaah ﷺ used to distribute the men of Suffa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ amongst the rest of the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ. Some would take one person, others would take two, others three and in a like manner, some would even take ten persons. Hadhrat Sa'd bin Ubaadah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would return to his family every night with eighty men of Suffa for supper. (3)

## Rasulullaah ﷺ Invites all the Men of Suffa

Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates, "Rasulullaah ﷺ once called out, 'O Abu Hirr!' 'I am at your service, O Rasulullaah ﷺ,' I responded. He said, 'Go to the men of Suffa and invite them all.' The men of Suffa were the guests of Islaam who had neither any wealth nor family. Whenever Rasulullaah ﷺ received any Sadaqah, he would send it all to them without taking any of it. However, when given a gift, Rasulullaah ﷺ would send for them. He would then partake of it and share it with them." (4)

## The Narration of Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Concerning the Manner in Which the Men of Suffa Were Entertained

Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "I was amongst the men of Suffa. Every evening

(1) Tabraani. *Haythami* (Vol.10 Pg.323) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.65).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.341). Ibn Abi Dunya and Ibn Asaakir have also reported the narration, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.190).

(4) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.238). Bukhari and Muslim have both reported this narration.

we would go to Rasulullaah ﷺ's door and he would instruct someone who would take one of us (as his guest). There would always be ten persons left over, sometimes more and sometimes less. They would then join Rasulullaah ﷺ when his supper was brought. When we finished eating, Rasulullaah ﷺ would say, 'You may sleep in the Masjid.' Rasulullaah ﷺ once passed by me as I was asleep on my face (lying on my belly). Rasulullaah ﷺ nudged me with his foot and said, 'O Jundub! What is this manner of lying down?! This is the manner in which Shaytaan lies down.'<sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Ibn Qais ﷺ in this Regard**

Hadhrt Tughfah bin Qais ﷺ narrates, "In compliance with the instruction of Rasulullaah ﷺ, some Sahabah ﷺ took one person (from the men of the *Suffa* as his guest) while others took two and I was eventually left as one of four other men. Rasulullaah ﷺ told us to proceed with him and we accompanied him to Aa'isha ﷺ. When Rasulullaah ﷺ asked her to give us something to eat and drink, she served some coarsely ground wheat cooked with meat. After we had eaten it, she served us a sweet dish made of dates, which was the (brownish) colour of a sand grouse. After we had eaten it, Rasulullaah ﷺ asked Aa'isha ﷺ for something to drink and she brought a small cup of milk from which we all drank. Rasulullaah ﷺ then said, 'If you please, you may either spend the night here or proceed to the Masjid.' We told him that we would rather go to the Masjid. As I was lying in the Masjid on my stomach, someone started nudging me with his foot saying, 'This is a manner of lying down that Allaah abhors.' When I looked up (to see who it was), I saw that it was Rasulullaah ﷺ."<sup>(2)</sup>

### **Entertaining those Who Intended Accepting Islaam**

Hadhrt Jahjaa Ghifaari ﷺ says, "I arrived (in Madinah) with a group from my tribe with the intention of accepting Islaam. When we presented ourselves before Rasulullaah ﷺ and greeted him, he said (to the Sahabah ﷺ), 'Each person should take the hand of the person sitting next to him (and take the person home for meals).' (When the Sahabah ﷺ did as told) There was none left in the Masjid besides Rasulullaah ﷺ and myself. No one approached me (to take me for a meal) because I was large in size and very tall. Rasulullaah ﷺ took me home where he milked a goat for me. When he brought the milk to me, I drank it all up. Rasulullaah ﷺ eventually milked seven goats and I drank up all the milk. He then served a pot of food and I ate this as well. Ummu Ayman ﷺ commented, 'May Allaah starve the person who has starved Rasulullaah ﷺ!' 'Be quiet, O Ummu Ayman!' said Rasulullaah ﷺ, 'He has only eaten the sustenance destined for him. Allaah shall provide our sustenance.'"

Early next morning, Hadhrt Jahjaa Ghifaari ﷺ and his companions gathered and started discussing what food they had been served the previous

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.352).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.374).

night. He said, "Seven goats were milked for me and I drank all the milk. A pot of gravy was then served and I ate it all as well." After they had all performed the Maghrib salaah, Rasulullaah ﷺ again announced, "Each person should take the hand of the person sitting next to him (and take the person home for meals)." Hadhrat Jahjaah رضي الله عنه narrates further, "(When the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم did as told) There was none left in the Masjid besides Rasulullaah ﷺ and myself. No one approached me (to take me for a meal) because I was large in size and very tall. Rasulullaah ﷺ took me home where he milked a goat for me. When he brought the milk to me, I drank it and was full. Ummu Ayman رضي الله عنها asked, 'O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Is this not the same guest we had (last night)?' Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, 'He is the same man. However, tonight he has eaten with the intestine of a Mu'min whereas before this he had been eating with the intestine of a Kaafir. While a Kaafir eats to fill seven intestines, a Mu'min eats to fill only one.'<sup>(1)</sup>

### Feeding the Men of Suffa During Ramadhaan

Hadhrat Waathila bin Asqa رضي الله عنه says, "We were amongst the men of *Suffa* when Ramadhaan arrived and we all fasted. Whenever the time came to end the fast, one of the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم who had pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ would approach one of us and take him for meals. However, there arrived an evening when no one came to us. We then spent the morning (hungry). Again the following evening, no one arrived (to take us for meals) so we approached Rasulullaah ﷺ and informed him of the situation. Rasulullaah ﷺ then sent a message to each of his wives to ask if they had any food with them. **Every wife swore on oath that there was not even enough food in her home that evening to feed a single person.** Rasulullaah ﷺ then asked us to gather around and when we did so, he prayed to Allaah saying, 'O Allaah! I beseech You for Your grace and mercy, for it is only in Your power and none other has control over it.' Rasulullaah ﷺ had hardly completed when someone asked permission to enter. He brought a roasted goat and many loaves of bread. By the instruction of Rasulullaah ﷺ, the food was placed before us and we all ate until we were full. Rasulullaah ﷺ then said to us, 'We had asked Allaah for His grace and His mercy. This (food) was from His grace and He has kept His mercy in store for us with Him (for the Aakhirah).'<sup>(2)</sup>

### The Narration of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin

#### Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه reports, "Because the men of Suffa were poor people, Rasulullaah ﷺ once said to the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم, 'Whoever has food for two persons should take three persons (for meals) and whoever has

(1) Tabraani and Abu Nu'aym, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.93). Ibn Abi Shaybah has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.1 Pg.253). Bazaar and Abu Ya'la have also reported the narration, as quoted in *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.5 Pg.31). Haythami has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.6 Pg.120).

food for four should take five or six people.' While Rasulullaah ﷺ took ten person home, (my father) Abu Bakr ؓ brought three people whereas my mother, my father and I were there." One of the narrators said, "I cannot remember whether he also said, '(my mother, my father and I were there) together with my wife and a servant who worked at both my father's house and mine.'" (The food therefore had to suffice for five people at home in addition to the three guests).

Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ ate with Rasulullaah ﷺ and stayed with him until the Isha salaah. He then returned to Rasulullaah ﷺ (after the Isha salaah) and waited until Rasulullaah ﷺ had eaten. He only returned home after a considerable portion of the night had already passed (thinking that his family would have already fed the guests). His wife said to him, "What has kept you from (seeing to) your guests?" "Have you not given them their supper yet?" he said in surprise. His wife replied, "They refuse to eat until you arrive. Despite our insistence, they refused to eat and had their way." Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan ؓ hid himself away (for fear of his father) and Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ shouted (at him), "You scamp!" After much scolding, Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ told the guests to eat but (in anger) swore that he would not touch the food. (The guests then swore that they would not eat until he did. When his anger cooled, Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ then started eating with them).

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan ؓ reports further. **He says, "By Allaah! Each time we took a morsel, more food appeared beneath it, making it more than it was.** When everyone had eaten to their fill, there was more food than there had been initially. When Abu Bakr ؓ saw that there was still food remaining and even more than there had been, he exclaimed (addressing his wife), 'O daughter of the Banu Firaas tribe! (What is happening?!)' She said, 'By the coolness of my eyes! It is three times more than it had been!'"

"Abu Bakr ؓ then ate some more saying, 'That (my oath) had been from Shaytaan.' After eating another morsel, he took the rest to Rasulullaah ﷺ and the food stayed there until the morning. There had been a treaty between us Muslims and a tribe (of Kuffaar) which had expired. Twelve of us had been appointed as commanders (of an army marching against the tribe) and each one commanded a large group of men. Only Allaah knows how many men were under each person's command. **Nevertheless, every person ate from the food.**" Another narration states that the Muslims were divided into twelve groups. <sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Story of Hadhrat Qais bin Sa'd ؓ**

Hadhrat Yahya bin Abdul Azeez narrates that Hadhrat Sa'd bin Ubaadah ؓ would proceed in Jihaad one year and his son Hadhrat Qais ؓ would proceed the following year. It was while Hadhrat Sa'd ؓ was once out on a military expedition that Rasulullaah ﷺ received a large group of guests. When Hadhrat Sa'd ؓ heard about this, he said, "If Qais is truly my son, he would say (to my slave), 'O Nistaas! Give me the keys (to my father's storehouse) so that

(1) Bukhaari and Muslim, as quoted in *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.6 Pg.112).

I may take for Rasulullaah ﷺ what he needs (to feed his guests).' Nistaas will then say, 'First produce a letter from your father (to authorise it).' Qais will then punch Nistaas on the nose and take the keys from him to provide Rasulullaah ﷺ with whatever he needs." Matters transpired exactly as Hadhrat Sa'd ﷺ had mentioned and Hadhrat Qais ﷺ took for Rasulullaah ﷺ a hundred Wasaq of provisions. <sup>(1)</sup>

### Feeding Bedouins During a Drought

Hadhrat Maymoona bint Haarith ﷺ (one of Rasulullaah ﷺ's wives) reports, "The Bedouins always came to Madinah and Rasulullaah ﷺ would instruct someone to take a Bedouin by the hand as his guest and serve him a meal. It was during a year of drought when a Bedouin came to Rasulullaah ﷺ one night. All Rasulullaah ﷺ had was a little food and some milk. The Bedouin ate everything without leaving anything for Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ brought the Bedouin for a night or two and he always ate everything. I therefore said, 'May Allaah not bless this Bedouin who eats the food of Rasulullaah ﷺ, leaving him without any.' Rasulullaah ﷺ then brought the Bedouin another night after the man had accepted Islaam and he ate only a little. When I mentioned this to Rasulullaah ﷺ, he said, 'While a Kaafir eats to fill seven intestines, a Mu'min eats to fill only one.'<sup>(2)</sup>

### The practice of Ameerul Mu'mineen Hadhrat Umar ﷺ During the Year of Drought

Hadhrat A'lam reports that during the 'Year of Ashes (destruction)', Arabs from all over collected in Madinah. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ appointed certain persons to go to these people and distribute food and gravy amongst them. These persons were Hadhrat Yazeed bin Ukht Namir, Hadhrat Miswar bin Makhramah, Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Abdul Qaari and Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Utba bin Mas'ood ﷺ. Each one of them was appointed to a particular sector of Madinah and they reported back to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ every evening.

The Bedouins were stationed from the beginning of Thaniyyatul Wadaa up to the Raa'ij mountain and the areas of the Banu Haaritha, the Banu Abdil Ash'hal, the Banu Quraizah tribes. They even extended to the Baqee cemetery and some of them reached up close to the area of the Banu Salama tribe. They had virtually surrounded Madinah. One night after the people had had their supper with Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, he gave instructions that the people who eat with him should be counted. When they were counted the following night, **they numbered seven thousand**. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ then instructed that the families, the ill and the children who were unable to attend should also be counted. When they were counted, **they were found to number forty thousand**. After a few nights, the numbers increased. When Hadhrat Umar ﷺ had them counted, those eating

(1) Daar Qutni in his Kitaabul Askhiyaa, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.3 Pg.553).

(2) Tabraani, reporting from reliable sources as confirmed by Haythami (Vol.5 Pg.33). Ahmad has also reported the ending portion of the narration.

with him numbered ten thousand and the rest numbered fifty thousand. This continued until Allaah sent the rains.

Hadhrat Aslam narrates further, "After the rains had fallen, I saw Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ appoint a man from every area to send the (Bedouin) people back to their rural areas and to also provide them with transport and provisions to get back. In fact, I saw Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ personally engage in this exercise. Many deaths occurred amongst the people stricken by the drought and I estimate that two thirds of them perished while only a third remained alive. The people tending the large pots of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to start preparing the Kurkooor<sup>(1)</sup> before dawn and continued well into the morning. They then served it to ill after which they added butter and prepared another dish. According to the instructions of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, olive oil used to be boiled in large cauldrons to eliminate its inherent sharpness and heat. Bread was then broken into the oil to make a type of Thareed. By eating too much of oil, the Arabs generally suffered from fever (because they were used to using butter instead of oil). During the Year of Ashes, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ate nothing from the homes of his children or his wives. He ate only what was prepared for the suffering people until Allaah gave life back to the people (by sending the rains)." <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The Narration of Firaas Daylami in this Regard**

Hadhrat Firaas Daylami reports that from the camels that Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sent from Egypt, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would have twenty slaughtered every day for his table (to feed those who were stricken by the drought). <sup>(3)</sup>

### **The Story of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with a Poor Family**

Hadhrat Aslam reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was going on his usual rounds one night when he came across a woman in a house surrounded by crying children. The woman had a pot of water boiling over the fire. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ went to the door asked, "O servant of Allaah! Why are these children crying?" The woman replied, "Because they are hungry." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked further, "What is in the pot?" "Only water to soothe the children, so that they may go to sleep in the belief that food is being prepared for them." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wept and went straight to the public treasury where he took a sack and put in it some flour, fat, butter, dates, clothing and some money. When the sack was full, he said to Aslam, "Put this sack on my back, Aslam." "Please, O Ameerul Mu'mineen! Let me carry the sack," pleaded Aslam. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ remarked, "Never! I shall carry the sack because I will be questioned about these people in the Aakhirah."

Aslam most reluctantly placed the bag on Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ' s back, who carried it to the woman's home. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ put a little flour and some dates and fat in the pan and began to stir it. He also blew into the fire to kindle it.

(1) A dish prepared with coarsely ground grain.

(2) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.228).

(3) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.387).

Aslam says, "I saw the smoke passing through his thick beard. When the food was ready, he himself served it to the family and they ate to their fill. He then left and knelt near the house in a humble position. I was too overawed to say anything. He remained watching in this manner until the children were playing and laughing. He then stood up and said, 'Do you know why I sat there, Aslam?' When I admitted that I did not, he said, 'I had seen them weeping in distress and disliked to leave until I saw them laughing. I was satisfied when they started to laugh.'"<sup>(1)</sup>

Another narration states that Hadhrat Aslam said, "I accompanied Umar ﷺ one night to Harrah and Aqim. When we came to Saraar, we noticed a fire burning. He said, 'O Aslam! There seems to be a caravan here that had to camp over because of nightfall. Let us go there.' When we arrived there, we found a woman with her children..." The rest of the narration is similar to the one above.<sup>(2)</sup>

## Sharing Food

### A Narration of Hadhrat Anas ﷺ in this Regard

Hadhrat Anas ﷺ reports that Ukaydir (the ruler of Dowmatul Jandal) once sent a bag full of sweetmeats as a gift to Rasulullaah ﷺ. When Rasulullaah ﷺ had performed the salaah, he passed by some people and started giving pieces of it to each one of them. Rasulullaah ﷺ gave Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ a piece and then returned to give him another piece. Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ said, "But you have already given me a piece." Rasulullaah ﷺ told him, "This is for the daughters of Abdullaah (for your sisters)."<sup>(3)</sup>

### A Narration of Hadhrat Hasan ﷺ in this Regard

Hadhrat Hasan ﷺ reports, "Ukaydir who was the ruler of Dowmatul Jandal once sent a bag full of sweetmeats as you may have already seen as a gift to Rasulullaah ﷺ. By Allaah! Rasulullaah ﷺ and his family were truly in need of it in those days (because they had no food to eat). However, when Rasulullaah ﷺ had performed the salaah, he instructed someone to take the bag around to the Sahabah ﷺ. Each of them would then put his hand in the bag and eat whatever he took out. When the bag came around to Khaalid bin Waleed and he placed his hand in the bag, he said, 'O Rasulullaah ﷺ! While the others have taken only once, I have had twice.' Rasulullaah ﷺ said to him, 'Eat and give your family to eat some as well.'"<sup>(4)</sup>

(1) Deenowri, Ibn Shaadhaan and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.415).

(2) *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.7 Pg.136). Imaam Tabari has reported a similar narration with some addition.

(3) Ahmad, as quoted in *Jam'ul Fawaa'id* (Vol.1 Pg.297). Haythami (Vol.5 Pg.44) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(4) Ibn Jareer, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.47).



## **Rasulullaah ﷺ Shares some Dates with The Sahabah ﷺ**

Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah ﷺ narrates, "Rasulullaah ﷺ once distributed some dates amongst the Sahabah ﷺ. He gave each person seven dates. I also received seven dates, one of them being without a seed. This was the best of the lot because it was firm and took long to chew." (1)

Another narration from Hadhrat Anas ﷺ states that when some dates were once brought to Rasulullaah ﷺ, he shared it with the Sahabah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ was sitting in a squatting position and eating quickly (because he was probably leaving to go somewhere).

## **The Letter Hadhrat Umar ﷺ sent to Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ During the Year of Ashes and His Reply**

Hadhrat Layth bin Sa'd reports that a severe drought afflicted the people of Madinah during the Khilaafah of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, in what was called the Year of Ashes. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ wrote the following letter to Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ in Egypt.

From the servant of Allaah the Ameerul Mu'mineen

To the sinful son of Aas

Salaams to you. O Amr! I swear by my life that while you and those with you are eating to your fill you seem to have no concern for my companions and I who are on the verge of destruction. Do assist! Do assist!

Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ sent the following reply:

To the servant of Allaah Ameerul Mu'mineen

From Amr bin Al Aas

I am at your service! I am at your service! I have dispatched (a train of) camels, the first of which will be by you when the last will still be here with me. Peace be on you as well as Allaah's mercy and blessings.

## **Hadhrat Umar ﷺ Distributes the Food that Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ sent Amongst the Residents of Madinah**

Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ then sent a train of camels so large that when the first camel reached Madinah, the last camel was still leaving Egypt. When the camels arrived, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ generously distributed it amongst the people. He gave every household in Madinah a camel with all the food it carried. He appointed Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ, Hadhrat Zubayr bin Awwaam ﷺ and Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas ﷺ to distribute amongst the people. They then gave every household a camel with all the food it carried so that they may eat the food and slaughter the camel to eat the meat, use the fat

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(1) Bukhaari.

for cooking, make shoes from the hide and use the satchels for purpose they desired, such as making quilts, etc. As a result of this generosity, Allaah extended further generosity to the people (and sent abundant rains). **The narration still continues, in which it is stated that to get the provisions to Makkah and Madinah, a canal was dug from the Nile to the Red Sea.** <sup>(1)</sup>

A narration from Hadhrat Aslam also mentions the letter that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ wrote to Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ. The narration also states that when the first camel reached Madinah, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ called for Hadhrat Zubayr ﷺ and said to him, "Take the first camel to Najd and bring back to me as many families as you can. As for those whom you are unable to bring, you should issue instructions for each household to receive a camel together with all the provisions it carries. Then instruct them to wear two sheets, to slaughter the camel, to melt the fat (for cooking), to dry the meat and to make shoes from the hide. Thereafter, they should take a part of the meat, a part of the fat and a handful of flour to cook a meal to eat. In this manner, they should keep eating until Allaah makes further provisions available."

When Hadhrat Zubayr ﷺ excused himself from the task, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ said to him, "By Allaah! You will never have another chance (of gaining such immense rewards) until you leave this world!" Hadhrat Umar ﷺ then called for another person who the narrator assumes was Hadhrat Talha ﷺ. However, when he also excused himself, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ sent for Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah ﷺ, who left to fulfil the task. The narration continues further and states that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ gave Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah ﷺ a thousand Dinaars, which the latter refused to accept. However, when Hadhrat Umar ﷺ insisted that he accept, he eventually did. <sup>(2)</sup>

The narration has already passed in the chapter discussing the service that the Ansaar rendered to others, specifically the food that Rasulullaah ﷺ distributed amongst the Ansaar and the Banu Zafar tribe. <sup>(3)</sup>

## Giving Clothing to People

### Rasulullaah ﷺ Gives Away his Two shawls

Hadhrat Jaz Sulami ﷺ reports that he brought to Rasulullaah ﷺ a prisoner (of war that his people had captured). When Hadhrat Jaz ﷺ accepted Islaam and Rasulullaah ﷺ intended giving him two shawls, Rasulullaah ﷺ said to him, "Go to Aa'isha and she will give you two of the shawls she has with her." He then went to Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ and said, "May Allaah always keep you hail and healthy! Choose for me any two shawls from the ones you have with you because Rasulullaah ﷺ has instructed that I have two of them." Hadhrat

(1) Ibn Abdil Hakam, as quoted in

(2) Ibn Khuzaymah, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.396). The complete narration will soon be quoted Inshaa Allaah.

(3) In the chapter entitled "The Hospitality and service that the Ansaar Rendered" and the subheading "The Hospitality of the Ansaar and the Story of Hadhrat Usayd bin Hudhayr ﷺ".

Aa'isha ﷺ placed each shawl on the end of a long Miswaak taken from an acacia tree and handed them over saying, "Take this. Take this." The narrator says that Arab women did not expose themselves (because of the laws of Hijaab). (1)

### **The Incident of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ and the Grandsons of Rasulullaah ﷺ**

Hadhrat Ja'far bin Muhammad reports from his father that when some clothing came to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ from Yemen, he distributed it amongst the people. As Hadhrat Umar ﷺ was sitting between the grave of Rasulullaah ﷺ and the pulpit that evening, the people came wearing their new garments. They greeted Hadhrat Umar ﷺ and made du'aa for him. Hadhrat Hasan ﷺ and Hadhrat Husayn ﷺ (the grandsons of Rasulullaah ﷺ) then came out of the house of (their mother) Hadhrat Faatima ﷺ without wearing any of the new garments. As they approached stepping over the shoulders of people, the face of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ dropped and he became very depressed. He said (to the people around him), "By Allaah! I am not at all pleased by the clothing I have given you to wear." "O Ameerul Mu'mineen!" they consoled him, "You have done an excellent thing by providing clothing for your subjects." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ explained, "I am depressed about those two youngsters stepping over the shoulders of the people. They have none of these garments on them because the garments were too large for them and they too small to fit into them."

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ then wrote to the governor of Yemen to speedily send two sets of clothing for Hadhrat Hasan ﷺ and Hadhrat Husayn ﷺ. When the governor sent it, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ gave it to the two to wear. (2)

In the chapter concerning honouring the Ansaar, the incident has already passed about Hadhrat Usayd bin Hudhayr ﷺ and Hadhrat Muhammad bin Maslama ﷺ with Hadhrat Umar ﷺ when he distributed clothing amongst the people. Also in this regard, the incident has passed about the new shawl that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ gave to Hadhrat Ummu Ammaara ﷺ because she had been amongst the women who fought in the Battle of Uhud. (3)

### **The Practice of Ameerul Mu'mineen Hadhrat Umar ﷺ**

Hadhrat Shafaa bint Abdullaah Adawiyyah ﷺ reports that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ once sent a message that she should come to see him the following morning. She says, "When I got there in the morning, I found Aatika bint Usayd bin Abil Ees ﷺ at his door. We entered together and spoke for while when Umar ﷺ sent for a shawl and gave it to her. He then sent for a shawl of inferior quality and gave that to me. I said, 'O Umar! I accepted Islaam before her

(1) *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.153).

(2) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.106).

(3) In the chapter entitled "Women Fighting in Jihaad in the path of Allaah" and the subheading "Hadhrat Ummu Ammaara ﷺ Fights in the Battle of Uhud".

and I am also your cousin while she is not. Furthermore, you had sent for me while she came of her own accord (why did she then receive a better shawl?).' He replied, 'I had originally kept that shawl for you but when the two of you came together, it occurred to me that she was more closely related to Rasulullaah (ﷺ) than you are (I therefore gave preference to the relatives of Rasulullaah (ﷺ) over my own).'"(1)

## The Practice of Ameerul Mu'mineen Hadhrat Ali (ﷺ)

Hadhrat Asbagh bin Nubaata reports that a man came to Hadhrat Ali (ﷺ) saying, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! I have a need that I have already placed before Allaah before coming to you. If you are able to fulfil it, I shall praise Allaah and be thankful to you. If you are unable to fulfil it, I shall praise Allaah and excuse you." Hadhrat Ali (ﷺ) said, **"Write down your request on the ground because I do not like to see the humiliation of begging on your face."** The man then wrote that he was a destitute. Hadhrat Ali (ﷺ) instructed that a set of clothing be brought to him and when it came, he gave it to the man. The man wore the clothes and then recited the following couplets (in praise of Hadhrat Ali (ﷺ), which mean):

*"You have given me clothing, the beauty of which will soon fade  
While I shall give you the most excellent clothing of praise  
Should you receive my good praise, you have received great honour  
And you will want nothing else in return for what I have to say  
Praise revives the mention of a person  
Just as the waters of the rain revive the plains and mountains  
Never give up the good that Allaah inspires you to do  
Because every servant shall be rewarded for the deeds they do"*

Hadhrat Ali (ﷺ) then sent for some gold coins and when a hundred coins were brought to him, he gave it all to the man. To this, Hadhrat Asbagh remarked, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! A set of clothing and a hundred gold coins?!" Hadhrat Ali (ﷺ) replied, "Certainly! I have heard Rasulullaah (ﷺ) say, 'Treat people according to their status' and this is the status of this man in my regard." (2)

## The Reward of giving a Muslim Clothing to wear

When a beggar once came to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas (ﷺ), he asked the man, "Do you testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad (ﷺ) is Allaah's Rasul?" When the man replied in the affirmative, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas (ﷺ) asked him further, "And do you fast during Ramadhaan?" "Yes," was the reply. Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas (ﷺ) then said, "You have asked for something and it is our duty to assist you." He then

(1) Zubayr bin Bakkaar, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.4 Pg.356).

(2) Ibn Asaakir and Abu Moosa Madeeni in his *Kitaabu Istid'aail Libaas*, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.324).

gave the beggar a garment and said, "I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say, 'When a Muslim gives a garment to another Muslim, he remains in Allaah's protection as long as even a rag of the garment remains on the person.'" (1)

## Feeding the Mujaahideen

### The Practice of Hadhrat Qais bin Sa'd ﷺ

Hadhrat Jaabir bin Abdullaah ﷺ reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ once dispatched an army under the command of Hadhrat Qais bin Sa'd bin Ubaadah ﷺ. When the army suffered hunger, he slaughtered nine riding animals (for them to eat). After the expedition returned and the incident was mentioned to Rasulullaah ﷺ, he said, "Verily generosity is the hallmark of that family." (2)

Another narration from Hadhrat Raafi bin Khudayj ﷺ states that Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah ﷺ and Hadhrat Umar ﷺ both approached Hadhrat Qais bin Sa'd ﷺ and implored him not to slaughter any more camels (because it would deprive the army of their transport). However, he still went ahead to do so. When the news reached Rasulullaah ﷺ, he said, "He is after all from the house of generosity." This occurred during the "Expedition of Leaves" (when the Sahabah ﷺ were forced to eat leaves because they had no food). (3)

### A Giant Fish comes to the Shore for the Mujaahideen

Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ narrates, "Qais bin Sa'd bin Ubaadah ﷺ once passed by us during the time of Rasulullaah ﷺ when we were suffering severe hunger. He slaughtered seven camels for us (and we continued on our expedition). When we set up camp along the shore, we found a giant fish lying there. We lived off it for three days and took along with us as much of its fat we could store in our water bags and satchels. We then travelled back until we came to Rasulullaah ﷺ and informed him of what had transpired." The Sahabah ﷺ (who were part of the expedition) said, "If we had assurance that the fish would not rot before we reached Rasulullaah ﷺ, we would have loved to take some back for him." (4)

### The Incident between Hadhrat Umar ﷺ and Hadhrat Bilaal ﷺ About Feeding the Mujaahideen

Hadhrat Qais bin Abu Haazim reports that when Hadhrat Umar ﷺ arrived in Shaam and was with the commanders of the various armies, Hadhrat Bilaal ﷺ came calling, "Umar! Umar!" "Here I am!" responded Hadhrat Umar ﷺ. Hadhrat Bilaal ﷺ said, "You are between these people and Allaah

(1) Tirmidhi, as quoted in *Jam'ul Fawaa'id* (Vol.1 Pg.147).

(2) Abu Bakr in his *Ghaylaaniyaat* and Ibn Asaakir.

(3) Ibn Abi Dunya and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.260).

(4) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.5 Pg.37) has commented on the chain of narrators.

whereas there is none between yourself and Allaah. Look carefully at those before you, those on your right and those on your left. By Allaah! These who have come to you eat only the meat of birds (they eat well whereas those under their command are ill fed)."

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ responded by saying, "You are right. I shall not stand up from here until each one of them guarantees me that he would provide every Muslim (under his command) two Mudd of barley and an appropriate measure of vinegar and olive oil." The commanders assured Hadhrat Umar ﷺ saying, "We give you our guarantee that we will take this responsibility upon us, for Allaah has granted us an abundance of wealth." "That is then fine," Hadhrat Umar ﷺ expressed in satisfaction. <sup>(1)</sup>

## How was the Spending of Rasulullaah ﷺ?

### The Incident of Hadhrat Bilaal ﷺ and a Mushrik

Hadhrat Abdullaah Howzini reports that he once met Hadhrat Bilaal ﷺ the Mu'adhin of Rasulullaah ﷺ in Aleppo. When he asked Hadhrat Bilaal ﷺ to explain to him how Rasulullaah ﷺ managed his finances, Hadhrat Bilaal ﷺ replied, "From the time Rasulullaah ﷺ announced his Nabuwaat until the time of his demise, I had been the one to take charge of anything that he possessed. Whenever any Muslim came to him whom he regarded to be destitute, he gave me instructions to borrow some money to purchase some clothing or some food to give the person to wear or to eat. This continued until one of the Mushrikeen once came to me and said, 'O Bilaal! I have plenty of wealth. You therefore need to borrow money from none besides me.' I then did as he said. One day after performing wudhu and standing up to call out the Adhaan, the man arrived with a group of traders. When he saw me, he said, 'Hey Abyssinian!' When I replied, he treated me most insolently and spoke very harshly. He then asked, 'What remains of the month?' 'Not much,' I replied. He continued, 'There are only four nights of the month left, after which I shall take you as a slave if you do not settle the debt. I have not given you the loans out of any regard for you or for your chief (Rasulullaah ﷺ). I gave you the loans so that you should become my slave and I could have you grazing goats as you had been doing previously.'

My heart was left filled with every thought a person could possibly have. I then proceeded to call out the Adhaan. After we had performed the Isha salaah and Rasulullaah ﷺ had returned to his home, I sought permission to see him. When he permitted me in, I said to him, 'May my parents be sacrificed for you, O Rasulullaah ﷺ! The Mushrik I told you about from whom I was taking loans has told me much (and demands repayment) whereas neither you nor I have the means to settle the debt. He will certainly humiliate me (if I am unable to pay). Do permit me to go (into hiding) to some tribe that has accepted Islaam until

(1) Abu Ubayd, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.318). Tabraani has also reported the narration and Haythami (Vol.5 Pg.213) has commented on the chain of narrators.

Allaah gives His Rasool ﷺ something to pay off my debt.

I then left for home where I placed my sword, my bag, my spear and my shoes by my headside and faced towards the horizon from where the sun rises. Each time I fell asleep, I awoke (out of worry) but when I realised that there was still night left, I slept again. Eventually the first pillar of dawn broke through the sky and I decided to leave. However, I suddenly heard someone calling, 'Bilaal! Hurry, Rasulullaah ﷺ is calling you.' I walked to Rasulullaah ﷺ and found four loaded camels there. When I came to Rasulullaah ﷺ and sought permission to enter, he said to me, 'Rejoice, for Allaah has sent the means to settle your debt.' I praised Allaah and Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, 'Did you not pass by the four camels sitting there?' When I informed him that I did, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, 'I hand them over to you together with their loads. Take them and settle your debts.' The camels were loaded with clothing and food that the chief of Fidak had given as a gift to Rasulullaah ﷺ.

I did as Rasulullaah ﷺ bade me and offloaded the camels. I then fed them and proceeded to call out the Adhaan for the Fajr salaah. After Rasulullaah ﷺ had led the salaah, I went to Baqee where I placed my fingers in my ears and called out, 'Whoever has a debt due from Rasulullaah ﷺ should present themselves!' I then offered the goods to people, sold them and paid of the debts until there was no debt on earth due from Rasulullaah ﷺ. I was even left with two or one and a half Awqiya. When I later left for the Masjid, most of the day had already passed and Rasulullaah ﷺ was sitting there all by himself.

When I greeted him with Salaam, he asked, 'Have you fulfilled what you had to do?' I replied, 'Allaah has settled every debt that was due from His Rasool ﷺ and nothing is left outstanding'. He then asked me if anything was left over and I informed him that two Dinaars were left (this was all that was left from the two or one and a half Awqiya since the balance was also used to pay creditors on the way back to the Masjid). Rasulullaah ﷺ then said, 'Do try to give me peace from that as well (by giving it away) because I cannot return to any of my wives until I have peace from it.' However, since no one deserving came to us, Rasulullaah ﷺ spent the entire night in the Masjid. He then spent the second day in the Masjid as well. It was at the end of the day when two riders eventually came. I approached them and gave them food and clothing. After Rasulullaah ﷺ had led the Isha salaah, he summoned me and asked, 'Have you fulfilled what you had to do?' I replied by saying, 'Allaah has given you peace from it.' Rasulullaah ﷺ then exclaimed 'Allaahu Akbar' and praised Allaah because he feared that death should overcome him while he had wealth in his possession. I then walked behind him as he greeted each one of his wives in turn and finally reached his place for the night. This is the reply to the question you have posed." (1)

(1) Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.6 Pg.55). Tabraani has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.39).

## Distribution of Wealth

### The Manner in which Rasulullaah ﷺ Distributed Wealth

#### The Narration of Ummul Mu'mineen Hadhrat

#### Ummu Salama ﷺ

Hadhrat Ummu Salama ﷺ narrates, "I know of the most amount of wealth that came to Rasulullaah ﷺ during his entire lifetime. It was during the early hours of the night when a bag came to Rasulullaah ﷺ containing eight hundred Dirhams and a letter. Rasulullaah ﷺ sent the bag to me because it was my turn to spend the night with him. He then returned after performing the Isha salaah and started performing salaah in the place he reserved for salaah. I had already made the bed for us and was waiting for him. He however took very long and left the room only to return again after a while. This continued until the Adhaan was called out for the Fajr salaah. He led the salaah and then returned saying, 'Where is that bag? It troubled me the entire night.' He took the bag and then distributed everything it had. I then asked him, 'O Rasulullaah ﷺ! You had behaved in a manner that is not your usual behaviour (Why is this?).' He replied by saying, 'Whenever I started my salaah, I started thinking of the bag. I then had to leave to see it and then return to my salaah.'<sup>(1)</sup>

#### Rasulullaah ﷺ Distributes the Eighty Thousand that Hadhrat Alaa bin Hadhrami ﷺ had Sent

Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ narrates that Hadhrat Alaa bin Hadhrami ﷺ once sent eighty thousand to Rasulullaah ﷺ from Bahrain. Never before or afterwards had so much money been sent to Rasulullaah ﷺ. According to the instruction of Rasulullaah ﷺ, the money was spread out on a mat and the Adhaan was called out. Bending over the money (after the salaah was over), Rasulullaah ﷺ then started giving to the people as they came. That day there was no counting and no weighing. All Rasulullaah ﷺ did was to give out handfuls.

He Abbaas ﷺ then arrived saying, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I had to pay the ransom for myself and for (my nephew) Aqeel after the Battle of Badr because he did not have any money then. Do give me some of that money." "Take some," Rasulullaah ﷺ said to him. Hadhrat Abbaas ﷺ then spread out the embroidered black shawl he was wearing (and filled it). When he wanted to get up to leave, he was unable to carry it. He then looked up to Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Please lift this onto me." Rasulullaah ﷺ smiled so widely that his teeth showed. He said, "Rather put some of it back and take only what you can carry." Hadhrat Abbaas ﷺ did as told and then left with the money he took. As he left, he said, "As for one of the things Allaah has promised,

(1) Tabraani, reporting from reliable sources as confirmed by Haythami (Vol. 10 Pg.325).



He has certainly fulfilled. I do not know about the second promise." He then recited the verse:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِمَنْ فِي أَيْدِيكُمْ مِنَ الْأَسْرَىٰ إِنَّ يَعْلَمَ اللَّهُ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ خَيْرًا يُؤْتِكُمْ خَيْرًا مِّمَّا أَخَذَ مِنْكُمْ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ﴾ (سورة انفال آيت ٧٠)

O Nabi ﷺ! Tell the prisoners in your hands (*in your custody*), "If Allaah is aware of any good (*Imaan*) in your hearts (*because of which you would soon become Muslims*), He shall grant you better than that (*ransom*) which was taken from you, and will forgive you. <sup>(1)</sup>

He said further, "This money is better than that which was taken from me (as ransom) but I have no idea about the promise of forgiveness." <sup>(2)</sup>

## The Manner in which Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distributed Wealth

### The Practice of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard and the Public Treasury during his Period as Khalifah

Hadhrat Sahl bin Abi Hathma and others reports that Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had the Baytul Maal (public treasury) in Sunh. It was known to all and no one guarded it. When people voiced the concern that it should be guarded, he said, "None should fear about it." "Why not?" they asked. "Because it has a lock on it," was the simple reply.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to distribute everything the Baytul Maal contained so that nothing remained. When Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ moved (from Sunh) to Madinah, he kept the Baytul Maal in the house he lived. Proceeds from the mines of the Qabiliyya and Juhayna tribes came to him. The mine of the Banu Sulaym was also opened during his Khilaafah, so the Zakaah came from there as well. Everything was kept in the Baytul Maal. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to convert this into gold and silver nuggets and give every hundred people a specified amount (which they shared between themselves). He was fair in his distribution and all received justly whether they were slaves or free people, men or women, young or old. He also used the money to purchase camels, horses and weapons for people proceeding in Jihaad. **During one of the years, he bought warm woollen shawls from the rural areas and distributed them amongst the widows of Madinah during winter.**

When Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ passed away, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ called a few trustworthy persons and they went into the Baytul Maal of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Amongst others, they included Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Affaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When they opened the Baytul Maal,

(1) Surah Anfaal, verse 70.

(2) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.329), reporting from reliable sources as confirmed by Dhahabi. Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.9) has also reported a similar narration.

they neither found a Dinaar nor a Dirham. All they found was a coarse cloth for storing money and when they shook it, all that emerged was a single Dirham. They all then prayed for Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه). There was a man in Madinah who weighed Dinaars and Dirhams even during the time of Rasulullaah (ﷺ). It was he who used to do the weighing for Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) as well. When he was asked what the value of the wealth was that came to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه), he replied that it amounted to **two hundred thousand**.<sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Ismaa'eel bin Muhammad and others about the Fairness in the Manner that Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) Distributed Wealth**

Hadhrat Ismaa'eel bin Muhammad reports that whenever Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) distributed wealth amongst the people he always gave equally. Hadhrat Umar (رضي الله عنه) once objected saying, "O Khalifah of Rasulullaah (ﷺ)! How can you give the same to the veterans of Badr as you give to other people?" Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) replied, "The things of this world are merely a means of existence and the best of such means are those that are moderate (and this applies equally to all people). The superiority of the veterans of Badr shall be seen in their rewards (in the Aakhirah)."<sup>(2)</sup>

Another narration states that when it was mentioned to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) that he ought to give preference to some people in the distribution of wealth, he said, "Their virtues shall be rewarded by Allaah (in the Aakhirah). With regard to their worldly existence, equality is best."<sup>(3)</sup>

Yet another narration from Hadhrat Aslam states that when Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) became the Khalifah and distributed equally amongst the people, someone said to him, "O Khalifah of Rasulullaah (ﷺ)! Why do you not give preference to the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar (by giving them a larger share)?" Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) replied, "Should I buy their virtues from them? With regard to people's existence in this world, equality is better than showing preference." A narration from Amr bin Abdullaah states that after Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) distributed wealth for the first time, Hadhrat Umar (رضي الله عنه) said to him, "Why do you not show preference to the earliest Muhaajireen and the earliest Muslims?" Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) responded by saying, "Should I buy from them the lead they have?" He then continued to exercise equality whenever he distributed.<sup>(4)</sup>

### **The Incident of the Wealth that Arrived from Bahrain**

About Hadhrat Umar (رضي الله عنه), the freed slave of Ghafra reports that when Rasulullaah (ﷺ) passed away, plenty of wealth arrived from Bahrain. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) made an announcement saying, "Whoever Rasulullaah (ﷺ) owed

(1) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.131).

(2) Ahmad in his *Kitaabuz Zuhd*.

(3) Abu Ubayd, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.306).

(4) Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.347).

money to or whom Rasulullaah ﷺ had promised some money should come and collect his dues." Hadhrat Jaabir ؓ stood up and said, "Rasulullaah ﷺ told me that when the wealth came from Bahrain, he would give me so much (he then indicated three handfuls)." Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ told him to take from the money and when he did so (took one handful), he had five hundred Dirhams. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ then gave instructions that he be given another thousand Dirhams (to complete three handfuls). Thereafter, he distributed all the wealth by giving each person ten Dirhams as he said, "This is the fulfilment of the promise that Rasulullaah ﷺ made to the people."

The following year even more money arrived and Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ gave the people twenty Dirhams each. When there was still some money remaining, he gave the slaves five Dirhams each. He addressed the people saying, "We have given something to these slaves of yours because they serve you and do your work for you." The people then requested, "Why do you not give more to the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar because they were the earliest Muslims and because Rasulullaah ﷺ held them in high esteem." However, Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ said, "Their rewards are reserved with Allaah (in the Aakhirah). **In this world, equality is better than giving preference.**" This was his practice throughout the period of his Khilaafah. <sup>(1)</sup> The rest of the narration will soon be quoted (in the first narration of the next chapter).

The narration has already passed about the equality that Hadhrat Ali ؓ exercised when he said to the Arab woman to whom he had given as much as he gave a slave woman, "I have studied the Book of Allaah and have not found in it anything denoting that the progeny of Ismaa'eel ؑ (Arabs) should be given preference over the progeny of Is'haaq ؑ." <sup>(2)</sup>

**The Manner in which Hadhrat Umar Faarooq ؓ Distributed Wealth and the Preference he Gave to People According to their Precedence in Islaam and their Ties with Rasulullaah ﷺ**

### **His Practice in this Regard and the Allowances he Stipulated for People According to their Status**

Hadhrat Umar ؓ the freed slave of Ghafra reports the narration appearing above. The narration continues to state that after Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ passed away, Hadhrat Umar ؓ succeeded him. During the Khilaafah of Hadhrat Umar ؓ, Allaah granted the Muslims numerous conquests and even more wealth (poured into Madinah). Hadhrat Umar ؓ said, "While Abu Bakr ؓ had his opinion about the distribution of this wealth, I have another opinion. I do not hold those who fought against Rasulullaah ﷺ in the same esteem as those who fought alongside him." **He therefore gave preference to the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar.** He stipulated an allowance of five thousand for

(1) Bayhaqi, Ibn Abi Shaybah, Bazaar and Hasan bin Sufyaan, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.127).

(2) See the chapter entitled "The Justice of Hadhrat Ali ؓ" under the subheading, "The Incident of an Arab Woman and Her Freed Slave".

the veterans of Badr and four thousand for those who had accepted Islaam before the veterans of Badr (but had not participated in the Battle of Badr). He stipulated an allowance of twelve thousand for all the wives of Rasulullaah ﷺ besides Hadhrat Safiyya رضى الله عنها and Hadhrat Juwayriyya رضى الله عنها, for whom he had stipulated six thousand. However, the two ladies refused to accept the amount. Hadhrat Umar رضى الله عنه explained that he was giving more to the others because they had made Hijrah whereas the two of them had not. They argued, "You have not stipulated their share because of their Hijrah. You have stipulated a share for them because of their relationship with Rasulullaah ﷺ and we all share the same relationship." Hadhrat Umar رضى الله عنه thought the matter over and then stipulated an equal allowance (of twelve thousand) for them all.

Hadhrat Umar رضى الله عنه also stipulated an allowance of twelve thousand for Hadhrat Abbaas bin Abdil Muttalib رضى الله عنه because of his relationship with Rasulullaah ﷺ. Furthermore, he stipulated four thousand for Hadhrat Usaama bin Zaid رضى الله عنه and five thousand each for Hadhrat Hasan رضى الله عنه and Hadhrat Husayn رضى الله عنه, an amount equal to that which their father (Hadhrat Ali رضى الله عنه) received because of their relationship (as grandsons) to Rasulullaah ﷺ. When he stipulated for his son Abdullaah رضى الله عنه three thousand, his son said, "Dear father! You have stipulated (four thousand) for Usaama رضى الله عنه and only three thousand for me whereas his father had no more status than my father and he has no more status than I?" Hadhrat Umar رضى الله عنه replied, "His father was more beloved to Rasulullaah ﷺ than your father and he was more beloved to Rasulullaah ﷺ than you."

Hadhrat Umar رضى الله عنه also stipulated two thousand for the sons of every veteran of Badr. When Umar the son of Hadhrat Abu Salamah رضى الله عنه passed by, Hadhrat Umar رضى الله عنه instructed his servants to give him an additional thousand. To this, Hadhrat Muhammad the son of Hadhrat Abdullaah (bin Jahash) رضى الله عنه enquired, "Why are you giving him more than us when his father had no more status than our fathers?" Hadhrat Umar رضى الله عنه replied, "I stipulated two thousand for him because of (his father) Abu Salamah رضى الله عنه and then increased a further thousand because of (his mother) Ummu Salamah رضى الله عنها (the wife of Rasulullaah ﷺ). If you had a mother like Ummu Salamah, I would have also given you another thousand."

While Hadhrat Umar رضى الله عنه stipulated eight hundred for Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Ubaydullaah رضى الله عنه the brother of Hadhrat Talha bin Ubaydullaah رضى الله عنه, he stipulated two thousand for Hadhrat Nadhar bin Anas رضى الله عنه. To this, Hadhrat Talha bin Ubaydullaah رضى الله عنه remarked, "When someone like Uthmaan (bin Ubaydullaah) comes to you, you stipulate eight hundred for him but when a youngster from the Ansaar comes to you, you include him amongst those who receive two thousand?" Hadhrat Umar رضى الله عنه replied, "I met the father of that youngster on the battlefield of Uhud and he asked me about Rasulullaah ﷺ. When I told him that I assumed that Rasulullaah ﷺ had been martyred, he

drew his sword, extended his wrist and said, 'If Rasulullaah ﷺ is dead, then Allaah is still alive and can never die (it is after all for Allaah that we are fighting).' He then fought until he was martyred. On the other hand, this person (Ubaydullaah the father of Uthmaan) was grazing goats at the time. Do you expect me to have the same regard for both persons?" Hadhrat Umar ﷺ maintained this practice throughout his period of Khilaafah. <sup>(1)</sup> The remainder of the narration will follow soon. <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Anas ﷺ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ﷺ and Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Musayyib both report that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ stipulated five thousand for the Muhaajireen, four thousand for the Ansaar and also four thousand for the sons of the Muhaajireen who could not fight in the Battle of Badr. Amongst these were Hadhrat Umar ﷺ the son of Abu Salamah bin Abdul Asad Makhzoomi ﷺ, Hadhrat Usaama ﷺ the son of Hadhrat Zaid ﷺ, Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ the son of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Jahash Asadi ﷺ and Hadhrat Abdullaah ﷺ the son of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ. To this, Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ said that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ (the son of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ) did not belong to this group because of his virtues. He then enumerated the virtues (meaning that he should receive more than the others). Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ said, "Give it to me if I have a right to it, otherwise do not." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ then said to Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ, "Include him amongst those who are to receive five thousand and record me amongst those who are to receive four thousand." "This is not at all what I meant," Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ clarified. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ said, "By Allaah! You and I cannot both be amongst those receiving five thousand." <sup>(3)</sup>

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Zaid bin Aslam in this Regard**

Hadhrat Zaid bin Aslam narrates that when Hadhrat Umar ﷺ was stipulating allowances, he stipulated two thousand Dirhams for Hadhrat Abdullaah, the son of Hadhrat Handhala ﷺ. When Hadhrat Talha ﷺ brought his cousin along and Hadhrat Umar ﷺ stipulated a lesser amount for him, Hadhrat Talha ﷺ asked, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! You have given more to that Ansaari than to my cousin (who is a Muhaajir)." "Yes," replied Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, "because I saw his father (Hadhrat Handhala ﷺ) during the Battle of Uhud shielding himself with only his sword (he had no shield) and moving it like a camel (moves its tail in all directions. He did this to deflect enemy swords and

(1) Bazaar, as quoted in *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.4 Pg.6). Haythami has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) In the chapter entitled "Hadhrat Umar ﷺ Files a Register for the Allowances Issued" and the subheading entitled "Hadhrat Umar ﷺ Reverts to the Opinion of Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ and Hadhrat Ali ﷺ Concerning the Distribution of Wealth".

(3) Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.350). Ibn Abi Shaybah has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.315).

arrows)." (1)

## **The Narration of Hadhrat Naashira bin Sumay Yazani in this Regard**

Hadhrat Naashira bin Sumay Yazani reports that on the day Hadhrat Umar ﷺ was in Jaabiya, he heard Hadhrat Umar ﷺ delivering a lecture in which he said, "Allaah has made me the administrator and distributor of this wealth. It is in fact Allaah who distributes it (by setting the guidelines). I begin distributing by giving to the wives of Rasulullaah ﷺ and then those who hold high status."

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ had stipulated ten thousand for each of the wives of Rasulullaah ﷺ besides Hadhrat Juwayriyya ﷺ, Hadhrat Safiyya ﷺ and Hadhrat Maymoona ﷺ. However, when Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ remarked that Rasulullaah ﷺ used to treat them all with equality, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ also did likewise (and gave them all an equal amount).

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ also said in his lecture, "I then start with my companions who are the very first Muhaajireen because we were oppressively and forcefully banished from our homes. Thereafter, I give to the most noble amongst them." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ therefore stipulated five thousand for those Muhaajireen who were veterans of Badr and four thousand for the Ansaar who were veterans of Badr. Those who fought at Uhud were given three thousand.

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ said further, "I readily give to those who readily made Hijrah and delay giving those who delayed in making Hijrah. Therefore, you should blame nothing else but the sitting down of your riding animals. Do excuse me from dismissing Khaalid bin Waleed from his post. I had dismissed him because instead of reserving some money for the poor Muslims as I had instructed, he rather gave it to people who were powerful, noble and eloquent. I then handed over command to Abu Ubaydah." At this point, Abu Amr bin Hafis commented saying, "By Allaah! You shall never be excused, O Umar bin Khattaab! You have dismissed a commander that Rasulullaah ﷺ had appointed! You have sheathed a sword that Rasulullaah ﷺ had drawn and lowered a flag that Rasulullaah ﷺ had hoisted! You were only jealous of my cousin!" Hadhrat Umar ﷺ responded by saying, "You are obviously a close relative (of Khaalid). You are still young and are angry for the sake of your cousin." (2)

## **Hadhrat Umar ﷺ Files a Register for the Allowances Issued**

### **The Condition of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ when Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ Brought a great deal of Wealth**

Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah ﷺ says that he brought to Umar bin Khattaab ﷺ

(1) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.319).

(2) Ahmad, reporting from reliable sources as confirmed by Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.3). Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.349) has also reported the narration from Hadhrat Naashira but without the part where Hadhrat Umar ﷺ excused himself for dismissing Hadhrat Khaalid ﷺ.

eight hundred thousand Dirhams from Abu Moosa Ash'ari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked, 'What have you come with?' 'I have come with eight hundred thousand Dirhams,' replied Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked further, 'Is it all lawful?' 'It certainly is,' was the reply. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ stayed awake the entire night until the Adhaan was called out for Fajr. His wife then asked, "Have you not slept last night?" He replied, "How could Umar bin Khattaab sleep when so much wealth has come that has never come since the beginning of Islaam? Umar has no assurance that he may die when all this wealth is still with him and he has not spent it where it ought to be spent."

After leading the Fajr salaah, a group of Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ gathered around Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and he said, "Last night the people received so much money that they have never received since the beginning of Islaam. I have an opinion but require your guidance. I feel that I should give it to the people by weight." The others disagreed saying, "Do not do that, O Ameerul Mu'mineen! People are continuously entering the fold of Islaam and the wealth coming in is also increasing (it would therefore be difficult to keep track of who received what). Rather keep their records in a register and give them accordingly." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ agreed and said, "Then advise me about whom to start with." They said, "With yourself, O Ameerul Mu'mineen because you are the ruler." There were others who said, "Because the Ameerul Mu'mineen is most knowledgeable." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ remarked, "No. I shall rather start with Rasulullaah ﷺ and then those who are closest to him."

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then had the register drawn up in this manner, starting with the Banu Haashim and the family of Abdul Muttalib. After giving them all, he gave the Banu Abd Shams and the Banu Naufal bin Abd Manaaf. He gave the Banu Abd Shams only because they were related to the mother of Haashim. <sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Register of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and His Giving First to the Relatives of Rasulullaah ﷺ**

Hadhrat Jubayr bin Huwayrith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ consulted with the people concerning the filing of a register. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ advised him to annually distribute all the money collected without keeping back anything. Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Affaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "I feel that plenty of wealth will be coming in, which will be enough to give everyone. If record is not kept of the people to know who had taken and who had not, the matter will get out of control." Thereafter, Hadhrat Waleed bin Hishaam bin Mughiera said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! I have been to Shaam where I saw the rulers keep registers and records of the soldiers in their armies. You should therefore also keep registers and records of the soldiers in the army." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ accepted this proposal and called for Hadhrat Aqeel bin Abi Taalib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Makhrama bin Naufal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Jubayr bin Mut'im رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, all of whom very well

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.216) and Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.350), as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.315).

knew the lineage of the Quraysh.

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ gave the three men instructions to make a record of all the people according to their status. When they started writing the record, they commenced with the Banu Haashim (the family of Rasulullaah ﷺ). Thereafter, they recorded Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ and his tribe, followed by Hadhrat Umar ﷺ and his tribe. They did this to correspond with the sequence of the Khilaafah. When Hadhrat Umar ﷺ looked at the register, he said "By Allaah! This is how I would have liked it to be. However, I want you to start with Rasulullaah ﷺ followed by all his relatives according to their closeness in relationship to him. You should then eventually place Umar wherever Allaah has had him placed." (1)

### **The Incident Between Hadhrat Umar ﷺ and the Banu Adi Tribe Concerning the Distribution of Wealth**

Hadhrat Aslam reports that (after Hadhrat Umar ﷺ opposed the view to place him and his tribe after Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ and his tribe) the Banu Adi (the tribe of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ) came to him and said, "You are the successor of Rasulullaah ﷺ." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ corrected them saying, "Rather the successor of Abu Bakr ﷺ, because Abu Bakr ﷺ was the successor of Rasulullaah ﷺ." They continued, "Whatever it may be. However, why do you rather not leave yourself where the three men have written it." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ exclaimed, "Oh! Oh! Dear Banu Adi! Do you wish to get on my back and eat before other people, thereby destroying all my good deeds? I swear by Allaah that I shall never do so, (I shall start with relatives of Rasulullaah ﷺ) even though your names are written last. **I have two companions who have walked a path and if I tread a different path, I shall not reach the destination.** By Allaah! We have no honour in this world and cannot expect any of Allaah's rewards in the Aakhirah for our deeds without Muhammad ﷺ. He is the source of our honour and his tribe is the most honourable of all Arabs. The next in kin to him are then most honourable and then those closest in kinship after them. The Arabs have honour only because of Rasulullaah ﷺ. Perhaps the lineage of some of us meets us with his after many generations. Once the generations meet up, our lineage does not part from his until it reaches Adam ﷺ after a few more generations. Despite all of this (closeness to Rasulullaah ﷺ), if the non-Arabs arrive on the Day of Qiyaamah with plenty of good deeds and we arrive with none, they will be closer to Rasulullaah ﷺ than us. A person should therefore never look at his kinship and should carry out deeds for the rewards that Allaah holds. **Verily, the one whose actions keep him lagging behind cannot be hurried along by his lineage.**" (2)

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.212) and Tabari (Vol.5 Pg.22), as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.316).

(2) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.212) and Tabari (Vol.3 Pg.278).



## Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Reverts to the Opinion of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Concerning the Distribution of Wealth

Hadhrat Umar bin Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ the freed slave of Ghafrā reports that when Rasoolullaah ﷺ passed away, plenty of wealth arrived from Bahrain. He then narrated the entire narration as has appeared earlier<sup>(1)</sup>. The narration also mentions that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once came out for the Jumu'ah salaah and after praising Allaah, he addressed the people saying, "The news has reached me that some of you have said that when Umar dies (or they said when the Ameerul Mu'mineen dies), we will instantly pledge allegiance to a certain person just as people instantly pledged allegiance to Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. There is no doubt that the pledge of allegiance to Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took place very suddenly, but where will we find another person like Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to whom we would be prepared to fully submit ourselves as we did for Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ? Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was of the opinion that the distribution of wealth should be with total equality whereas my opinion was that some people be given more. However, if I live this year, I shall switch to the opinion of Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ because his opinion is better than mine." The narration still continues further. <sup>(2)</sup>

## The Monetary Gifts that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Gave

### Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Gives Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ What Remained in the Baytul Maal

Hadhrat Hasan reports that once after Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had distributed money amongst the people, there was still some left over in the Baytul Maal. Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and the people there, "Tell me if the uncle of Moosa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was living amongst you, would you honour him?" "Certainly," they all replied. He then said, "Then I am more deserving of the honour for I am the uncle of your Nabi ﷺ." After discussing with the others, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then gave the remaining amount to Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. <sup>(3)</sup>

## The Narration of Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا in this Regard

Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا narrates that when a perfume holder once came to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, those around him looked at him to see whom he would give it to. He said, "Would you permit me to send this to Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا because of the love that Rasoolullaah ﷺ had for her?" When they agreed, it was brought

(1) Under the heading "The Manner in which Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distributed Wealth" and the subheading "The Incident of the Wealth that Arrived from Bahrain".

(2) Bazaar. Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.6) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(3) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.20).

to Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. As she opened it, she was told that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had sent it for her. She remarked, "How many conquests have taken place at the hands of Umar after Rasûlullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ!" She then prayed, "O Allaah! Let me not live until the next gift of Umar comes in the coming year." (1)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says that Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had appointed him to collect the Zakaah. However, by the time he returned, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had already passed away. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then asked him, "O Anas! Have you brought us some animals?" When Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied that he had, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ told him to hand over the animals and to keep the money for himself. "But the money is a large amount," said Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ insisted, "Take it even though it is so much." Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "The money amounted to four thousand and I therefore became the richest person in Madinah." (2)

### **Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Gives a Gift to a Person Injured in the Path of Allaah**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ubayd bin Umayr reports that while people were busy taking their gifts before Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he looked up and was surprised to see a man with a scar on his face. Upon enquiry, the man informed Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that he had sustained the wound in a battle. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then gave instructions that the man be given a thousand Dirhams. After the money was given, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ turned the money over in his hands for a while and then said, "Give him another thousand." Another thousand Dirhams were handed over. This occurred four times (so that the amount totalled four thousand). Feeling embarrassed that he was being given so much, the man left. When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked about him, the people informed him that they felt he had left out of the embarrassment of being given so much. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, "By Allaah! Had he stayed, I would have continued giving him until there was not a single Dirham left. This is because the sword-wound he sustained in the path of Allaah had left a black scar on his face." (3)

### **Hadhrat Ali bin Abi Taalib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distributes Wealth**

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ distributed things amongst the people thrice in a year. When some wealth arrived from Isfahaan, he announced, "Come early in the morning for the fourth round of gifts, for I am not your treasurer (I do not amass wealth for you)." He then distributed everything, even the ropes (that held the animals). While some people took them, others returned them. (4)

(1) Abu Ya'la. Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.6) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.148).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.3 Pg.355).

(4) Abu Ubayd in his *Amwaal*, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.320).

## Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distribute Everything in the Baytul Maal

### Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distributes all the wealth and Rejects the Proposal of a person who Advocated Keeping Reserves

Hadhrat Sa'eed narrates that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ instructed (the public treasurer) Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to distribute everything in the Baytul Maal every month. Thereafter, he issued instructions for everything to be distributed once a week. He eventually gave the instruction for the distribution to be on a daily basis. Someone then said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! Why do you not keep something in reserve for an emergency or when other areas call for assistance?" Addressing the person, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "It is Shaytaan speaking on your lips. Allaah has inspired me with the answer and protected me from the evil of the act. What I have prepared for such situations is exactly what Rasulullaah ﷺ had prepared, and that is obedience to Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ." (1)

### The Narration of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that some wealth once came to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ from Iraq. He was about to distribute it when someone stood up to say, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! Why do you rather not reserve this wealth to fend off an enemy that may suddenly attack or for another unforeseen emergency that may strike?" Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ admonished the person saying, "What is the matter with you?! May you be destroyed! It is Shaytaan speaking with your tongue. Allaah has inspired me with the response and I swear by Allaah that I shall never disobey Him today for the emergencies of tomorrow. I shall not (do as you say) but shall rather prepare for the Muslims that which Rasulullaah ﷺ had prepared for them (obedience to Allaah and Rasulullaah ﷺ)." (2)

### The Incident Between Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Salamah bin Sa'eed reports that when some wealth once came to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ approached him saying, "Why do you rather not keep this money in reserve in the Baytul Maal for any emergency that may arise or for anything else that may occur?" Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ responded by saying, "These are words that only Shaytaan could mention. Allaah has already inspired me with the response and saved me from its

(1) Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.357).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.245).

tribulation. Should I disobey Allaah in a year for fear of something that may come during the next year? I have prepared Taqwa as a defence for the Muslims. Allaah mentions:

﴿وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا ۖ وَيَرْزُقْهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ ۚ﴾ (سورة طلاق آیت ۲،۳)

Allaah shall create an escape (from difficulties) for the one who fears (disobeying) Allaah (one who has Taqwa) and shall provide for him (what he requires) from sources that he never expected (to receive provisions from). {Surah Talaaq, verses 2,3}

However, the words of Shaytaan will soon become a test for those coming after me." (1)

### The Letter Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Wrote to Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Hasan narrates that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wrote the following letter to Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ:

I wish that there comes a day in the year when here remains not a single Dirham in the Baytul Maal and it is empty of everything so that Allaah may know that I have given every person his right. (2)

### The Letter of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to Hadhrat Hudhayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Hasan also reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wrote to Hadhrat Hudhayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that he must give every person his dues and specified allowances. Hadhrat Hudhayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wrote back saying that a large sum of money still remained after he had done so. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied with a letter stating, "These are the spoils of the people that neither belongs to Umar nor to his family. Distribute it amongst the people." (3)

### Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distributes all the Wealth

Hadhrat Ali bin Rabee'ah Waalibi reports that Ibn Nabbaaj once came to Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! The Baytul Maal of the Muslims is full of gold and silver." Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ exclaimed, "Allaahu Akbar!" and then stood up with the support of Ibn Nabbaaj. Standing by the Baytul Mall, Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ recited the following couplet (which means):

*"These are the fruits ready for picking and the best of it is still here (I have taken none of it)*

*Whereas the picker usually has his hand to his mouth (ready to consume the fruit)"*

He then continued, "O Ibn Nabbaaj! Bring the people of Kufa here." When an announcement was made (and the people arrived), Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ distributed everything that lay in the Baytul Maal. As he distributed, he said, "O gold and O

(1) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *MunKanzul Umtakhab maal* (Vol.4 Pg.391).

(2) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.218) and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.217).

(3) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.215).

silver! Deceive someone else besides me." Addressing the people, he said, "Take! Take!" Eventually there was not a single Dinaar or Dirham left. Hadhrat Ali ﷺ then instructed Ibn Nabbaaj to wash out the Baytul Maal and (after it was washed out) he performed two Rakaahs salaah in it. <sup>(1)</sup>

Hadhrat Mujamma Taymi reports that Hadhrat Ali ﷺ used to sweep the Baytul Maal and perform salaah in it. He made it a place for his salaah in the hope that it would testify on his behalf on the Day of Qiyaamah. <sup>(2)</sup>

Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Alaa reports from his grandfather that he heard Hadhrat Ali ﷺ say, "I have received nothing from your spoils of war besides this date container that a chief of one of the rural towns gave me as a gift." He then went down to the Baytul Maal where he distributed everything it contained. He then recited the following couplet (which means):

*"Successful is the one who has a little basket  
From which he eats once a day"*

Hadhrat Antara Shaybaani says that Hadhrat Ali ﷺ used to collect *Jizya* and *Kharaaj* from every artisan. For this, he took something of their crafts. In fact, he even took from cloth makers some of their needles, knitting needles, cottons and thread. He then distributed this amongst the people. He would never leave anything for a night in the Baytul Maal without distributing it. The only time he would leave it for the morning was when he was too preoccupied with something else. He would always say, "O world! Go and deceive someone other than myself." He often recited the following couplet (which means):

*"These are the fruits ready for picking and the best of it is still here (I have taken none of it)  
Whereas the picker usually has his hand to his mouth (ready to consume the fruit)"*

Abu Ubayd reports a narration from Hadhrat Antara which states that he once went to Hadhrat Ali ﷺ when (his slave) Qambar arrived and said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! You have left nothing (after distribution) whereas your family are also entitled to a share of the wealth. However, I have kept something aside." "What have you kept aside?" enquired Hadhrat Ali ﷺ. "Come and see for yourself," Qambar replied. He then took Hadhrat Ali ﷺ to the house where there was a large gold plated dish filled with dishes of gold and silver. When he saw this, Hadhrat Ali ﷺ exclaimed, "Shame on you! Do you wish to fill my house with a raging fire?!" He then started weighing the dishes and giving a portion to the chiefs of every tribe. Thereafter, he said:

*"These are the fruits ready for picking and the best of it is still here (I have taken none of it)  
Whereas the picker usually has his hand to his mouth (ready to consume the fruit)"*

Addressing the wealth, he added further, "Do not deceive me. Go and deceive

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.81).

(2) *Isti'aaab* (Vol.3 Pg.49).

someone else." (1)

## The Opinion of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ About the Rights of the Muslims in Wealth

### The Narration of Hadhrat Aslam in this Regard

Hadhrat Aslam reports that he heard Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ say, "Gather around to consult and ponder about who should be the recipients of this wealth. (When the people forming the consultative assembly had gathered) Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said to them, "I have instructed you to gather here to ponder about who should receive this wealth. I have studied a few verses of the Qur'aan in which Allaah says:

﴿مَا آفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْقُرَىٰ فَلِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ وَلِذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ لَا كُنِيَ لَكُمْ دَوْلَةٌ بَيْنَ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ مِنْكُمْ ۚ وَمَا الْبُكْمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخِذُوهُ ۖ وَمَا نَهَكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ ۖ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ الَّذِينَ أُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَأَمْوَالِهِمْ يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانًا وَيَنْصُرُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ ۚ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الصَّدُوقُونَ﴾ (سورة حشر آیت ۷، ۸)

The booty that Allaah granted His Rasool ﷺ (without a battle being fought) from the people of the villages is for Allaah (to be distributed as Allaah pleases), for the (needs of the) Rasool ﷺ, for the relatives (of Rasulullaah ﷺ), for the orphans, for the poor and for the travellers so that this wealth may not remain as amassed riches with the wealthy among you (by distributing it in this manner, the wealth is circulated among people so that all may benefit). Hold fast to what (commands) the Rasool ﷺ gives you and refrain from what (actions) He prevents you (because whatever he instructs you is from Allaah). Fear (disobeying) Allaah, for Allaah punishes very severely. (A share of the booty received without a fight is also reserved) For the poor Muhaajireen who were removed from their homes and their possessions. They seek Allaah's grace and pleasure and assist Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ. These are the ones who are true (in their claim to Imaan). (2)

﴿وَالَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُوا الدَّارَ وَالْإِيمَانَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ مَنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا يَجِدُونَ فِي صُدُورِهِمْ حَاجَةً مِمَّا أُوتُوا وَيُؤْثِرُونَ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ ۚ وَمَنْ يُوقِ شُحَّ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ﴾ (سورة حشر آیت ۹)

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.81), as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.57). Ahmad in his *Zuhd* and Musaddad has also reported the narration, as also quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.57).

(2) Surah Hashar, verses 7,8.

(Part of this booty is also for) Those (the Ansaar) who adopted the place (Madinah) as their home before them (before the Muhaajireen) and (had adopted) Imaan. They (the Ansaar) love those who migrate to them (the Muhaajireen) and find no want (jealousy or envy) in their hearts for what they (the Muhaajireen) are given. They (the Ansaar) prefer (others) above themselves (they prefer to give others) even though they are themselves in need (of the things they give). (Like the Ansaar,) Those who are saved from the miserliness (and greed) of the soul are really the successful ones (whom will attain salvation).<sup>(1)</sup>

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه said, "By Allaah! This wealth is not only for these people (there are others also as mentioned in the forthcoming verse).

﴿وَالَّذِينَ جَاءُوا مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لَنَا وَلِإِخْوَانِنَا الَّذِينَ سَبَقُونَا بِالْإِيمَانِ وَلَا تَجْعَلْ فِي قُلُوبِنَا غِلًّا لِلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ رَءُوفٌ رَحِيمٌ﴾ (سورة حشر آيت ١٠)

(It should also be given to) Those who come after them (after the Muhaajireen and Ansaar who) say, "O our Rabb! Forgive us and our brothers (the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم) who passed before us with Imaan. And do not place any impurity (ill-feelings) in our hearts against those who have Imaan. O our Rabb! Indeed You are the Most Forgiving, Most Merciful."<sup>(2)</sup>

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه then said, "By Allaah! There is not a single Muslim who does not have a right to this wealth, whether it is given to him or not, even though he may be a shepherd in Adan."<sup>(3)</sup>

## The Narration of Hadhrat Maalik bin Hadathaan

Narrating the same incident, Hadhrat Maalik bin Aws bin Hadathaan reports that Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه also recited the following verses:

﴿إِنَّمَا الصَّدَقَتُ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَالْعَمِلِينَ عَلَيْهَا وَالْمَوْلَافَةِ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَفِي الرِّقَابِ وَالْغُرَمِينَ وَفِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ ۖ فَرِيضَةً مِّنَ اللَّهِ ۖ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ﴾ (سورة توبه آيت ٦٠)

Alms (zakaah) are only for the poor, the destitute (people whose total wealth is less than the value of Nisaab), the orphans, those appointed to collect them (zakaah), those whose hearts have to be reconciled (a group that existed only during the time of Rasulullaah ﷺ), for (the freedom of) slaves, for those in debt (who are not merely stalling payment), for (those striving in) the path of Allaah (and have no means) and for the traveller (who has no means). This is ordered (as obligatory) by Allaah. Allaah is All Knowing, The Wise (Allaah knows best who should receive zakaah and it is therefore not permissible for man to

(1) Surah Hashar, verse 9.

(2) Surah Hashar, verse 10.

(3) Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.351).

*decide that any other group of persons besides the above groups should receive zakaah.* <sup>(1)</sup>

He then added, "Zakaah is reserved for these people." Thereafter, he recited:

﴿وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّمَا غَنِمْتُمْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ فَإِنَّ لِلَّهِ خُمُسَهُ وَلِلرَّسُولِ وَلِذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ آمَنْتُمْ بِاللَّهِ وَمَا أُنْزِلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَبْدِنَا يَوْمَ الْفُرْقَانِ يَوْمَ التَّقَىٰ الْجَمْعِ ۖ وَاللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ﴾ (سورة انفال آيت ٤١)

Know that from whatever spoils of war you acquire *(after fighting a battle with the enemy)*, a fifth of it shall be for Allaah *(to be spent on the recipients that He stipulates ahead)*, His Rasool, the relatives *(of Rasulullaah ﷺ)*, the poor, the orphans and the travellers *(who have been stranded without any means with them)*. The remaining four fifths will be distributed among the Muslims soldiers who participated in the battle; *(distributing the spoils of war in this manner should not be at all difficult for you)* if you believe in Allaah and in what We had sent down *(angels and signs of Allaah's power)* to Our slave *(Muhammad ﷺ)* on the day of the distinction *(between truth and falsehood)*, *(which was)* the day when the two parties *(Mu'mineen and Mushrikeen armies)* clashed *(at Badr)* *(Parting with one-fifth of the spoils to please Allaah would not be difficult for the Muslim soldiers when they understand that they would have never been able to win the battle without Allaah's help)*. Allaah has power over everything *(He can make a small and ill-equipped army defeat a larger, heavily-armed army)*. <sup>(2)</sup>

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه then said, "The spoils of war are for these people." He then continued reciting:

﴿مَا آفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْقُرَىٰ فَلِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ وَلِذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ لَا كَيْ لَا يَكُونَ دُولَةً بَيْنَ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ مِنْكُمْ ۚ وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ ۚ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ ۖ﴾  
لِلْفُقَرَاءِ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ الَّذِينَ أُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَأَمْوَالِهِمْ يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانًا وَيَنْصَرُّونَ لِلَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ۚ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الصَّدِيقُونَ﴾ (سورة حشر آيت ٨، ٧)

The booty that Allaah granted His Rasool ﷺ *(without a battle being fought)* from the people of the villages is for Allaah *(to be distributed as Allaah pleases)*, for the *(needs of the)* Rasool ﷺ, for the relatives *(of Rasulullaah ﷺ)*, for the orphans, for the poor and for the travellers so that this wealth may not remain as amassed riches with the wealthy among you *(by distributing it in this manner, the wealth is circulated among people so that all may benefit)*. Hold fast to what *(commands)*

(1) Surah Taubah, verse 60.

(2) Surah Anfaal, verse 41.



the Rasool ﷺ gives you and refrain from what (actions) He prevents you (because whatever he instructs you is from Allaah). Fear (disobeying) Allaah, for Allaah punishes very severely. (A share of the booty received without a fight is also reserved) For the poor Muhaajireen who were removed from their homes and their possessions. They seek Allaah's grace and pleasure and assist Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ. These are the ones who are true (in their claim to Imaan). (1)

He added, "That refers to the Muhaajireen." He then continued:

﴿وَالَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُوا الدَّارَ وَالْإِيمَانَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ مَنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا يَجِدُونَ فِي صُدُورِهِمْ حَاجَةً مِمَّا أُوتُوا وَيُؤْثِرُونَ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ وَمَنْ يُوقِ شُحَّ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ﴾ (سورة حشر آیت ۹)

(Part of this booty is also for) Those (the Ansaar) who adopted the place (Madinah) as their home before them (before the Muhaajireen) and (had adopted) Imaan. They (the Ansaar) love those who migrate to them (the Muhaajireen) and find no want (jealousy or envy) in their hearts for what they (the Muhaajireen) are given. They (the Ansaar) prefer (others) above themselves (they prefer to give others) even though they are themselves in need (of the things they give). (Like the Ansaar,) Those who are saved from the miserliness (and greed) of the soul are really the successful ones (whom will attain salvation). (2)

To this, Hadhrat Umar رضى الله عنه said, "That refers to the Ansaar." Finally, he recited:

﴿وَالَّذِينَ جَاءُوا مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لَنَا وَلِإِخْوَانِنَا الَّذِينَ سَبَقُونَا بِالْإِيمَانِ وَلَا تَجْعَلْ فِي قُلُوبِنَا غِلًّا لِلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ رَءُوفٌ رَحِيمٌ﴾ (سورة حشر آیت ۱۰)

(It should also be given to) Those who come after them (after the Muhaajireen and Ansaar who) say, "O our Rabb! Forgive us and our brothers (the Sahabah رضى الله عنهم) who passed before us with Imaan. And do not place any impurity (ill-feelings) in our hearts against those who have Imaan. O our Rabb! Indeed You are the Most Forgiving, Most Merciful." (3)

He then said, "This verse encompasses all people. There is therefore no Muslim apart from your slaves who do not have a right to this wealth. If I live Inshaa Allaah, there shall not be a single Muslim who will not receive his right even though he be a shepherd in the upper reaches of Himyar (in Yemen). His right will reach him without a drop of perspiration on his forehead (without any effort on his part)." (4)

(1) Surah Hashar, verses 7,8.

(2) Surah Hashar, verse 9.

(3) Surah Hashar, verse 10.

(4) Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.352). Ibn Jareer has reported a similar narration, as quoted in the Tafseer of Ibn Katheer.

## Hadhrat Talha bin Ubaydullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distributes Wealth

### The Incident of Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and a Woman

Hadhrat Su'da رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا narrates, "I once went to (my husband) Talha bin Ubaydullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and noticed that he was carrying a burden of grief. 'What is the matter?' I asked, 'Did we perhaps cause this grief to overcome you?' 'Not at all,' he replied, 'you are an excellent wife to any Muslim man. The problem is that some wealth has accumulated by me and I do not know what to do with it.' I then said, 'Why should this perturb you? **Call up your family people and distribute it amongst them.**' He then told his slave to summon all of his family (and he gave it all to them). I (later) asked his treasurer how much was distributed and he informed me that it was **four hundred thousand.**" (1)

### The Narration of Hadhrat Hasan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard

Hadhrat Hasan reports that Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once sold a piece of land he owned for seven hundred thousand. Because the money stayed the night with him, **he stayed awake the entire night out of fear (that he should die without giving it away).** He then distributed it all as soon as morning arrived. (2)

### Talha 'Fayyaadh' (The Very Generous) رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Su'da رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا the wife of Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that she once came to Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and found him to be extremely distressed. She asked, "Why are you so distressed? Have we caused this grief to overcome you?" He replied, "By Allaah! You have caused me no distress at all. You are a most excellent wife. It is some money that has been collected with me (that I am concerned about)." Hadhrat Su'da رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا reports further. She says, "I advised him to send for his family and his tribe and to distribute it amongst them. After he had done so, I asked the treasurer how much money there was. He informed me that it amounted to four hundred thousand. **His daily earnings amounted to a thousand Waafi (approximately 1666 Dirhams)** and he was given the title of Talha Fayyaadh (The Very Generous)." (3)

## Hadhrat Zubayr bin Awwaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distributes Wealth

### The Incident of Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and his Slaves

Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Abdul Azeez رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Hadhrat Zubayr bin Awwaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had a thousand slaves who worked and gave their earnings to him. He

(1) Tabraani, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.176), reporting from reliable sources as confirmed by Haythami (Vol.9 Pg.148). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.157) and Abu Nu'aym (Vol.1 Pg.88) have also reported the narration.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.89). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.157) has also reported the narration, but in greater detail.

(3) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.378).

then distributed the money every night and had nothing left by the time he returned home. <sup>(1)</sup>

Hadhrat Mugheeth bin Sumay reports that although Hadhrat Zubayr bin Awwaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had a thousand slaves who worked and gave their earnings to him, not a single Dirham of these earnings entered his house (he gave everything away to the needy). <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The Incident Between Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and his Son Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Concerning his Debts**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "When (my father) Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ stood for the Battle of Jamal, he called for me. As I stood by his side, he said, 'Dear son! None but an oppressor or an oppressed person shall be killed today and I strongly feel that I shall be killed today as one oppressed. However, my greatest worry is my debts. Do you think that our debts will leave any of our money behind? Nevertheless, dear son, I want you to sell our properties to settle my debts.' He also made a bequest for a third to be given away and a third of that third was to be given to the (grand) children. In this regard, he said, 'A third of the third. (He explained) If anything remains after settling the debts, a third (of the third) should go to your children.'" One of narrators by the name of Hishaam says that some of the children of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ such as Khubayb and Abbaad were the same age as some of Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ' s sons. At that time, Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had nine sons and nine daughters.

Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates further, "Advising me about the debt, my father said, 'Dear son! If you are unable to settle something, seek help from my friend.' 'Who is your friend, O father?' I asked. 'Allaah,' he replied. By Allaah! Each time I encountered any difficulty concerning the debt, I said, 'O friend of Zubayr! Settle his debt for him.' Allaah would then settle the debt."

"Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was martyred that day without leaving behind a single Dinaar or Dirham. All that he left were a few properties, one of which was in Ghaabah. He also left eleven houses in Madinah, two in Basrah, one in Kufa and another in Egypt. The only reason that he had debts was because when people would bring their money to him for safekeeping, he would say to them, 'I cannot accept it as a trust but shall treat it as a loan because I fear that it should not be destroyed (if it is destroyed as a loan, I am liable to pay you back whereas I am not liable to do so if it is only a trust).' My father never was a governor nor did he ever accept appointment as a collector of zakaah. All he did was to accompany Rasulullaah ﷺ, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ on the battlefields. When I calculated his debts, they totalled two million, two hundred thousand."

Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates further, he says, "Hakeem bin Hizaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once met him and asked, 'Dear nephew! How much was the debt of my brother (Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ)?' I did not disclose the entire figure to him and replied,

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.90).

(2) Bayhaqi (Vol.8 Pg.9) and Ya'qoob bin Sufyaan, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.1 Pg.546).

'A hundred thousand.' He then said, 'By Allaah! I do not think that you have enough money for that.' I said, 'What would you say if it was two million, two hundred thousand?' He replied, 'I do not think that you would ever be able to settle it. Nevertheless, if you need any assistance, do not hesitate to ask me.'

Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had purchased the piece of land in Ghaabah for one hundred and seventy thousand. Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ evaluated its value to be one million, six hundred thousand (he then divided it into sixteen parts, each worth a hundred thousand). He then made the announcement, "Whoever has a debt due from Zubayr should meet us at Ghaabah." Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came up. He was owed a sum of a hundred thousand. He said to Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "If you please, I could write off the debt." "No," replied Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "Otherwise," said Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "if you so wish, you could include me amongst those who are the last to be paid." When Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ did not agree to this either, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked to be given a piece of the land in settlement. Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then gave him a piece of the land saying, "You may have the land from this point to this point." Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then sold the other pieces of land and settled all the debts in full. At the end, there were only four and a half properties left (from the sixteen). Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then approached Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who was then in the company of Hadhrat Amr bin Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Mundhir bin Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Ibn Zam'ah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "How much did you evaluate the property at Ghaabah to be?" When Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ informed him that each portion was valued at a hundred thousand, Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked how many portions were still available. "Four and a half," replied Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "I shall take one portion for a hundred thousand," said Hadhrat Mundhir bin Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "And I shall take another for a hundred thousand," said Hadhrat Amr bin Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "I too shall take one for a hundred thousand," said Hadhrat Ibn Zam'ah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Mu'aawiya then asked, "How many does that leave?" "One and a half portions," replied Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "I shall take them for a hundred and fifty thousand," said Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ also sold his portion of the land to Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ for six hundred thousand.

When Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had settled all the debts, the children of Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked for their inheritance to be distributed. However, Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ refused and said, "By Allaah! I shall not distribute anything amongst you until I make an announcement during four Hajj seasons calling all people who were owed any money by (our father) Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ." He then made the announcement during four consecutive years during the Hajj season. It was only after the fourth year that he finally distributed the inheritance (amongst his brothers and sisters). Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had four wives and he had also bequeathed a third of the estate. Despite this, each wife received an amount of one million, two hundred thousand. His entire estate amounted to

fifty million, two hundred thousand. (1)

Allaama Ibn Katheer has mentioned, "The total amount distributed between the heirs was thirty eight million, four hundred thousand. The total amount bequeathed to others totalled nineteen million, two hundred thousand. The sum of the two was therefore fifty seven million, six hundred thousand. The debts paid before this amounted to two million, two hundred thousand, making the sum total of the entire estate fifty nine million, eight hundred thousand. We have mentioned this only because of the objections that arise about the narration of Bukhaari. It is therefore necessary that this matter be clarified." (2)

## **Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distributes Wealth**

### **The Incident with the Banu Zuhrah Tribe, the Poor Muslims and the Wives of Rasulullaah ﷺ**

Hadhrat Ummu Bakr bint Miswar reports that Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once sold a property of his for forty thousand Dinaars. He then distributed it amongst the Banu Zuhrah tribe, the poor Muslims, the Muhaajireen and the wives of Rasulullaah ﷺ. When he sent some of the money to Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, she asked who it was that sent it. When she was informed that Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had sent it and the entire incident was reported to her, she said, "Rasulullaah ﷺ once said (to us his wives), 'After my demise, none but the truly steadfast ones will show compassion towards you.' May Allaah allow (Abdur Rahmaan) bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to drink from the fountain of Salsabeel in Jannah." (3) Another narration (4) states that Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "After my demise, none but the truly righteous ones will show compassion towards you."

Hadhrat Ja'far bin Burqaan says, "The report had reached me that Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had set free thirty families of slaves." (5)

## **Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Hudhayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distribute Wealth**

### **The Incident of these Three Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ with Ameerul Mu'mineen Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Maalik Daar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once placed four

(1) Bukhaari.

(2) *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.7 Pg.349).

(3) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.310). Dhahabi has commented on the chain of narrators. Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.94) has also reported the narration.

(4) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.98).

(5) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.308) and Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.99).

hundred Dinaars in a bag and said to his slave, "Take this to Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah and then busy yourself with something in the house for a while to see what he does with it." The slave took the bag and said to Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "Ameerul Mu'mineen says that you should use this for your needs." Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ prayed, "May Allaah reward him and shower His mercy on him." He then called for his slave girl and instructed her to give seven coins to a certain person, another five to another and another five to someone else. In this manner, he gave everything away. The slave then returned to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and informed him about what had transpired.

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then had the same amount of money placed in a bag for Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Addressing his slave once more, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Take this to Mu'aadh bin Jabal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and then busy yourself with something in the house for a while to see what he does with it." The slave took the bag and said to Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "Ameerul Mu'mineen says that you should use this for your needs." Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ prayed, "May Allaah shower His mercy on him and reward him." He then called for his slave girl and instructed her to give an amount to a certain family, another amount to another and so forth until all the money was finished. When Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's wife came to know about this, she came to him and said, "What about us? By Allaah! We are also poor. Do give us some of it." By then all that was left in the bag was two Dinaars, which he handed over to her. When the slave reported back to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he was very pleased and said, "They are all brothers of each other (and therefore act alike)." <sup>(1)</sup>

Hadhrat Aslam reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once asked those around him to express their wishes. Someone said, "I wish that this room was filled with Dirhams that I could spend in the path of Allaah." When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked another person to express his wish, he said, "I wish that this room was filled with gold that I could spend in the path of Allaah." When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ repeated the request, another person said, "I wish that this room was filled with gems (or something as valuable) that I could spend in the path of Allaah." When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once again asked them to express their wishes, they submitted, "What more can we wish for?" Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, "Unlike you, I wish that this room was filled with men like Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Mu'aadh bin Jabal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hudhayfah bin Yamaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ so that I could employ them in the service of Allaah. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then sent some money to Hadhrat Hudhayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and instructed the person taking it to see what he does with it. When the money came to him, Hadhrat Hudhayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ distributed it all (to the poor). Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then sent some money to Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and he also distributed it all. Thereafter, he sent some money to Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and again gave instructions to the person taking it that he should see what Hadhrat

(1) Tabraani in his *Kabeer*, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.177). Haythami (Vol.3 Pg.125) and Haafidh in *Isaabah* (Vol.3 Pg.484) have commented on the chain of narrators. Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.237) and Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.300) have also reported the narration.

Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ does with the money. (When he also gave all the money to the needy) Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said to the people, "Did I not tell you (that these are men of worth)?"

## Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distributes Wealth

### He Distributes a Large Amount of Money all at Once and Spends in the path of Allaah Everything that Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Sent to him

Hadhrat Maymoon bin Mahraan reports that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once received twenty thousand Dinaars as he was sitting in a gathering. He then distributed all of it before standing up from the gathering. Hadhrat Naafi narrates that when Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once sent a hundred thousand to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, there was nothing left of it by the time the year came to an end (he had spent it all in the path of Allaah). <sup>(1)</sup>

#### He Spends Thousands in Cash in a Single day

Hadhrat Ayyoob bin Waa'il Raasibi reports that when he went to Madinah, a neighbour of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ told him, "Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once received a sum of four thousand from Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, four thousand from another person, a further two thousand from someone else as well as a shawl. He then came to the marketplace to buy some fodder for his animal for a Dirham. When he made the purchase on credit, I recalled the large amount of money that came to him and approached one of his slaves. I said to her, 'I wish to ask you something and want you to tell me the truth. Did Abu Abdur Rahmaan (Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) not receive four thousand from Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, four thousand from another person, a further two thousand from someone else as well as a shawl?' 'Yes, he did,' she replied. 'Then why did he just buy some fodder on credit for a Dirham?' I asked. She said, 'He had spent all of it (in the path of Allaah) before sleeping. He then put the shawl on his back and also gave that away before returning home.' I then made an announcement saying, 'O assembly of traders! Why are you toiling for this world when Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ received ten thousand proper Dirhams last night and in the morning he is buying a Dirham's worth of fodder on credit?!' <sup>(2)</sup>

### Another Similar Incident About him

Hadhrat Naafi reports that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once received twenty odd thousand as he sat in a gathering. Before getting up from the gathering, he had already given it all away together with some more that he added. He continued giving until everything he had was finished. A person then came to him whom he usually gave (but the money was already finished by then).

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.296).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.296).

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took a loan from someone whom he had already given money to and gave it to the person (who had come late). Hadhrat Maymoon says, "I swear by Allaah that the person who called Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ a miser is definitely wrong. He was never miserly in worthy causes." (He of course never spent in unworthy causes and on himself.) <sup>(1)</sup>

### **Hadhrat Ash'ath bin Qais رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Distributes Wealth**

Hadhrat Abu Is'haaq reports, "A man from the Kindah tribe owed me some money and left to see him before dawn (to collect the money). However, I happened to be at the Masjid of Hadhrat Ash'ath bin Qais رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ at the time of Fajr and performed the Fajr salaah there. After the Imaam had made the Salaam, Hadhrat Ash'ath bin Qais رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ placed before every person a set of clothing, a pair of shoes and five hundred Dirhams. I told the people that I was not from the locality (but they still let me have it). When I asked what the gifts were for, the people informed me that Hadhrat Ash'ath bin Qais رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had just returned from Makkah (and was therefore giving gifts to the people). <sup>(2)</sup>

### **Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا Distributes Wealth**

Hadhrat Ummu Durra says, "A hundred thousand was once brought to Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and she distributed it all even though she was fasting that day. I said to her, 'Could you not use a Dirham from the money to buy some meat with which to terminate your fast?' She replied, 'Had you reminded me about it, I would have done so.'"<sup>(3)</sup>

### **Hadhrat Sauda bint Zam'ah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا Distributes Wealth**

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Seereen reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once sent a bag full of Dirhams to Hadhrat Sauda رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا (one of the wives of Rasulullaah ﷺ). "What is this?" she asked. When she was told that it was Dirhams, she remarked, "In a bag like dates?" She then distributed all the money (amongst the poor). <sup>(4)</sup>

## **Hadhrat Zaynab bint Jahash رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا Distributes Wealth**

### **The Incident of her and Ameerul Mu'mineen**

#### **Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Barra bint Raafi narrates, "When some surplus wealth was being distributed, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sent to Hadhrat Zaynab bint Jahash رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا her share. When it was brought to her, she said, 'May Allaah forgive Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. My sisters besides me are better at distributing this than I am (take it to them rather).' When she was told that it was all hers, she exclaimed, 'Subhaanallaah!'

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.109).

(2) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.9 Pg.415) has commented on the chain of narrators.




(3) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.4 Pg.461).

(4) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.4 Pg.339).








She then veiled herself and told the people bringing it to put it down and cover it with a cloth. Thereafter, she instructed me to put my hand beneath the cloth, to take a handful of coins and give it to the people of certain tribes, all of whom were her relatives and orphans. Eventually when there was only a little left beneath the cloth, I said to her, 'May Allaah forgive you, O Ummul Mu'mineen! By Allaah! We also have a right to this.' 'You may have whatever is left beneath the cloth,' she said. We found eighty five Dirhams there. She then raised her hands towards the sky and prayed, 'O Allaah! Let not the surplus of Umar reach me after this year.' She then passed away (not long afterwards)." (1)

### **Another Similar Incident About her**

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Ka'b narrates that the share of Hadhrat Zaynab bint Jahash  from the surplus wealth amounted to twelve thousand. She however, only took it once. (After receiving it) She prayed, "O Allaah! Do not let me have this wealth next year because it is a great tribulation." She then gave it all out to her family and to needy people. When this news reached Hadhrat Umar , he said, "She is a woman with whom Allaah intends only good." He then went to her door and sent her Salaams saying, "The news has reached me about how you gave away all the money (without keeping anything for yourself). I am therefore sending you another thousand to keep for yourself." However, Hadhrat Zaynab  did the same thing (and gave all of it to others). (2)

## **Allowances for Babies**

### **An Incident of a Woman and Hadhrat Umar when he Stipulates an Allowance for every Muslim baby**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar  reports that when a trade caravan arrived (in Madinah), they set up camp at the place where the Muslims performed the Eid salaah. Hadhrat Umar  asked Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf  whether he was prepared to accompany him to guard the camp against theft that night. (Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf  agreed and) The two men spent the night guarding the camp and performing salaah (in turn). Hearing the cry of a child, Hadhrat Umar  went in the direction and said to the mother, "Fear Allaah and treat your child well." He then returned to where he was. When he again heard the child cry, he went back to the mother and repeated what he had said earlier. He then returned to his place. When he again heard the child cry towards the end of the night, he returned to the mother and said, "Shame on you! You seem to be a terrible mother! It seems like your child will not be calmed the entire night."

The mother responded by saying, "O seryant of Allaah! You have pestered me all night. I have been trying to pacify my child to wean him but he refuses to do so."

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.216).

(2) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.4 Pg.314).

"Why are you doing this?" enquired Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "Because," the lady explained, "Umar only gives allowances to children who have been weaned." "How old is the child?" asked Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When the woman informed him that the child was only a few months old, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Please do not rush him."

When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ led the Fajr salaah, the people could barely understand his recitation of the Qur'aan because of his excessive weeping. After saying the Salaam, he exclaimed, "Woe to Umar! How many Muslim children has he killed?!" He then instructed someone to announce, "Take note! Do not rush your children into weaning because we have now fixed an allowance for every Muslim child born." He then wrote to all the Muslim territories, notifying them that an allowance has been stipulated for every new born Muslim child. <sup>(1)</sup>

## **Abstention from using Public Funds for Personal use and for Close Relatives**

### **Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's Handling of Public Funds and his Abstention from it**

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once said, "I treat Allaah's money (public funds) as if it is the wealth of orphans. I stay away from it as long as I am able to do without it and use it within reason only if I really have to. Another narration states that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once said, "I treat Allaah's money like the wealth of orphans." He then recited the following verse of the Qur'aan:

﴿وَمَنْ كَانَ غَنِيًّا فَلْيَسْتَعْفِفْ ۚ وَمَنْ كَانَ فَقِيرًا فَلْيَأْكُلْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۚ﴾ (سورة نساء آيت ٦)

Whoever (*whichever guardian*) is wealthy should refrain (*from taking anything from the orphan's wealth for caring for him*) and whoever is poor may take from it (*a wage for his services*) within reason. <sup>(2)</sup>

Yet another narration from Hadhrat Urwa states that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once said, "It is permissible for me to take from this (public) money only as much as I spend from my earnings." <sup>(3)</sup>

### **The Incident Between Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and the public Treasurer**

Hadhrat Imraan narrates that whenever Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ needed money, he would approach the public treasurer and take a loan from him. There were times when Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was unable to pay back (on time) and the treasurer would come to him to demand payment. He would also pressurise Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would make the necessary arrangements for repayment. At times, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would pay him back from his share of the surplus wealth that he received. <sup>(4)</sup>

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.217), as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.317).

(2) Surah Nisaa, verse 6.

(3) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.198), as quoted in *Muniakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.418).

(4) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.198).

## The Incident of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Ibraheem reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to engage in trade when he was Khalifah. When he once prepared a caravan to send to Shaam, he sent someone to arrange a loan of four thousand Dirhams for him from Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sent a message back with the messenger that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ should take the loan from the public treasury and pay it back later. When the message reached him, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ felt it most difficult to do so.

When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ met Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he asked him, "Are you the one who said that I should take the money from the public treasury? Had I died before the caravan returns, you would say, 'The Ameerul Mu'mineen had taken the money. Let us waive it.' I shall then be taken to task for it on the Day of Qiyaamah. I shall never do such a thing. I prefer to rather take the money from a man who is as greedy and stingy as you are so that he would ensure that he takes it from my estate if I die." (1)

## The Incident of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and the Honey from the public treasury

One of the sons of Hadhrat Baraa bin Ma'roor reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once fell ill and honey was prescribed to treat him. At that time there was a vial of honey in the public treasury. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ therefore came out and mounted the pulpit saying (to the people), "I shall use the honey in the public treasury only if you people permit. Otherwise it will be Haraam for me." The people gladly gave their permission. (2)

## The Incident Between Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and his Daughter Hadhrat Hafsa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا Concerning Public Funds

Hadhrat Hasan narrates that some money once came to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When his daughter Hadhrat Hafsa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا heard about it, she approached him saying, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! Relatives also have a right to that money because Allaah has advised kind treatment of relatives." He responded by saying, "Dear daughter! My relatives have a right only in my personal wealth. As for this, it is the spoils of the Muslims. Do you wish to deceive your father? Please leave." She then left, dragging her dress along. (3)

## The Incident of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Aslam reports that he once saw Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ go

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.199), as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.418).

(2) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.418).

(3) Ahmad in his *Zuhd*, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.412).

to Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه and say, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! We have some jewels and silver utensils from Jaloola. See if you have some free time some day to (have a look and) tell us what to do." Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه said to him, "Remind me one day if you see that I have some time." Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Arqam رضي الله عنه therefore came to Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه one day and said, "I see that you have some time today." "I do," said Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه, "Spread out the leather tablecloth and place the jewels and utensils on it." After Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Arqam رضي الله عنه did as told, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه came to tablecloth and as he stood there, he said, "O Allaah! You have mentioned this when You say:

﴿زَيْنَ لِلنَّاسِ حُبُّ الشَّهَوَاتِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ وَالْبَنِينَ وَالْقَنَاطِيرِ الْمُقَنْطَرَةِ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ وَالْفِضَّةِ وَالْخَيْلِ الْمُسَوَّمَةِ وَالْأَنْعَامِ وَالْحَرْثِ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ مَتَاعُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا ۗ وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حُسْنُ الْمَاٰبِ﴾ (سورة آل عمران آيت ١٤)

Beautified for mankind has been made the love of pleasures (*that come*) from women (*there is no sin if this love is directed to one's lawful wife*), children, large heaps of gold and silver, branded (*pedigreed*) horses, livestock and plantations. These are the luxuries of the worldly life (*everlasting success is not acquired through luxuries*) and with Allaah (*in securing His pleasure*) is a most excellent (*place of*) return (*Jannah*). <sup>(1)</sup>

He said further, "O Allaah! You have also mentioned:

﴿لِكَيْلَا تَأْسَوْا عَلَىٰ مَا فَاتَكُمْ وَلَا تَفْرَحُوا بِمَا آتَاكُمْ ۗ﴾ (سورة حديد آيت ٢٣)

(*You are informed of predestination*) So that you do not grieve about what you lose (*because you know that this is Allaah's will*) and you do not become overjoyed about what you receive (*because you know that it is from Allaah*). <sup>(2)</sup>

We seem unable to avoid getting overjoyed by those things that have been beautified for us. O Allaah! Grant us the ability to spend in the right avenues and protect us from its evil." Just then one of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه's sons called Abdur Rahmaan bin Bahiyya <sup>(3)</sup> was brought to him. The child said, "Dear father! Do give me a ring." Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه said, "Go to your mother. She will give you some barley porridge to drink." The narrator says, "By Allaah! Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه did not give his son anything (from the wealth)." <sup>(4)</sup>

## The Incident of the Musk and Ambergris from Bahrain

Hadhrat Ismaa'eel bin Muhammad bin Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas reports that when some musk and ambergris perfume came to Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه from Bahrain,

(1) Surah Aal Imraan, verse 14.

(2) Surah Hadeed, verse 23.

(3) Born to Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه's slave girl Bahiyya.

(4) Ibn Abi Shaybah, Ahmad, Ibn Abi Dunya, Ibn Abi Haatim and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.412).

he said, "I wish that I could find a woman who is good at weighing, to weigh this perfume for me so that I may distribute it amongst the people." His wife Hadhrat Aatika bint Zaid bin Amr bin Nufayl رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا offered, "I am good at weighing. Bring it here and I will weigh it for you." However, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ refused to give it to her. "Why not?" she enquired. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "I fear that (while weighing) you may take some of it and do this (he then put his finger on his temples) and apply some on your neck. In this manner, you will be receiving a greater share than other Muslims." (1)

### **The Incident of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with his father Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Hasan narrates that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once saw a little girl dragging her feet as she walked because of weakness. "Who is this child?" he asked. "She is one of your daughters," replied (his son) Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "Which daughter of mine is she?" Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ enquires further. Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ explained, "She is my daughter." "What has made her reach the condition I see?" Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked. "Your practice," replied Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "because you do not spend on her." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ exclaimed, "By Allaah! My dear man, I do not intend fooling you about your children. You need to earn for your children (do not expect me to provide for them from the Baytul Maal)." (2)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Aasim the Son of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Aasim bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (the son of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) says, "When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ got me married, he provided for me from the Baytul Maal for a month. He then sent (his slave) Yarfa to call me. When I went to him, he said, 'By Allaah! Even before becoming the Khalifah I never regarded the money of the Baytul Maal to be permissible for me to use unless the cause was right. Now that I am the Khalifah, it is even more prohibited for me because it is now a trust in my care. I have used Allaah's money (money from the Baytul Maal) to support you for a month and cannot do so any longer. I shall however, assist you with the produce from my orchard at Ghaabah. Pick the fruit and sell it. Then (take the money and) go to a trader from your tribe and stand by his side. When he makes purchases, become his partner and use the proceeds (of your business partnership) to spend on your family.'" (3)

### **The Incident of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's Wife**

Hadhrat Maalik bin Aws bin Hadathaan reports that when the envoy of the Roman Emperor came to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's wife borrowed a Dinaar and bought some perfume. She put the perfume in a glass

(1) Ahmad in his *Zuhd*, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.413).

(2) Ibn Sa'd, Ibn Abi Shaybah and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.418)

(3) Ibn Sa'd and Abu Ubayd in his *Amwaal*, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.418).

bottle and sent it with the envoy to the Emperor's wife. When the perfume reached the Roman Empress, she emptied out the perfume (in another container) and filled the glass bottle with gems. She then gave instructions (to the envoy) to take the bottle to the wife of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When the bottle reached Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's wife, she emptied the gems on her bed (to have a look at them). Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then walked in and asked, "What is this?" When she related the incident to him, he took the gems and sold them. He then gave his wife a Dinaar from the money and deposited the rest in to the Baytul Maal. <sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Incident of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and his Son's Camel**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says that he once purchased a camel and kept it in the grazing fields of the Baytul Maal. Once it grew fat, he brought it (to the marketplace to sell). Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came to the marketplace where he saw the fat camel. "Whose camel is this?" he asked. When he was informed that the camel belonged to his son Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he called out, "O Abdullaah bin Umar! How excellent! The son of the Ameerul Mu'mineen!" Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came running and said, "What is the matter, O Ameerul Mu'mineen?" Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked, "What have you to say about this camel?" Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ explained, "I bought this camel and sent it to the grazing fields of the Baytul Maal seeking that (profits from it) which other Muslims also seek." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ remarked, "(When you sent it there, the shepherds must have said) 'Ensure that the camel of Ameerul Mu'mineen's son feeds well. Ensure that the camel of the Ameerul Mu'mineen's son has plenty to drink.' (In this manner, your camel received special attention and became so fat). O Abdullaah bin Umar! You may have your capital back (from the sale) but return to the Baytul Maal whatever profits are earned." <sup>(2)</sup>

### **Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Rebukes his In-Laws for asking from the Baytul Maal**

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Seereen narrates that one of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's in-laws once approached him and suggested that something be given to him from the Baytul Maal. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ rebuked him saying, "Do you want me to meet Allaah as a dishonest despot?" some time afterwards, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ gave the man ten thousand Dirhams from his own money. <sup>(3)</sup>

### **The Incident of Ameerul Mu'mineen Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Antarah reports that he went to Hadhrat Ali bin Abi Taalib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in (a suburb of Kufa called) Khownraq. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was wearing a shawl and

(1) Deenowri in his Mujaalasah, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.422).

(2) Sa'eed bin Mansrro, Ibn Abi Shaybah and Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.419).

(3) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.219), as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.317).

shivering from the cold. Hadhrat Antarah said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! You are shivering from cold when Allaah has allotted a share for you and your family from the wealth (of the state)?" Hadhrat Ali عليه السلام replied, "I swear by Allaah that I do not wish to take anything from the wealth of the people. I have even brought this shawl from my house in Madinah." <sup>(1)</sup>

## Giving Back Wealth

### Rasulullaah ﷺ Refuses to Accept wealth given to him

#### The Incident of Rasulullaah ﷺ With Hadhrat Jibra'eel عليه السلام and another Angel

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas رضي الله عنه reports that Allaah once sent to Rasulullaah ﷺ and angel with Hadhrat Jibra'eel عليه السلام. The angel said to Rasulullaah ﷺ, "Allaah has given you a choice to either be a Nabi who is a slave (of Allaah) or a Nabi who is a king. Rasulullaah ﷺ turned to Hadhrat Jibra'eel عليه السلام to get his opinion. Hadhrat Jibra'eel عليه السلام indicated to Rasulullaah ﷺ that he should adopt humility. Rasulullaah ﷺ then replied, "I would rather be a Nabi who is a slave." After that day (like a true slave) Rasulullaah ﷺ never ate anything while reclining until the day he met Allaah. <sup>(2)</sup>

#### Another Incident with Hadhrat Jibra'eel عليه السلام in this Regard

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ and Hadhrat Jibra'eel عليه السلام were once together on Mount Safa when Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "O Jibra'eel! I swear by the Being Who has sent you with the truth that the family of Muhammad have neither had a mouthful of flour nor a handful of porridge this evening." Rasulullaah ﷺ had barely completed his sentence when he was startled by a loud clamour from the sky. Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, "Has Allaah given the command for Qiyaamah to take place?" "No," replied Hadhrat Jibra'eel عليه السلام, "Allaah has commanded Israafeel عليه السلام to come to you when he heard what you said." Hadhrat Israafeel عليه السلام then came to Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "Allaah had heard what you said and has sent me with the keys to the treasures of the earth. Allaah has instructed me to make you the offer that if you wanted, I could transform the mountains of Tihaamah into emeralds, pearl, gold and silver and make them travel with you wherever you go. If you so wish, you could either be a Nabi who is a king or a Nabi who is a slave." Hadhrat Jibra'eel عليه السلام indicated to Rasulullaah ﷺ that he should adopt humility, because of which Rasulullaah ﷺ thrice repeated, "I would rather be a Nabi who is a

(1) Abu Ubayd, as quoted in *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.8 Pg.3). Abu Nu'aym has also reported the narration in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.82).

(2) Ya'qoob bin Sufyaan and Bukhaari in his *Taareekh*, as quoted in *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.6 Pg.48).

slave."<sup>(1)</sup>

## The Narration of Hadhrat Abu Umaamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ About this

Hadhrat Abu Umaamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "My Rabb had offered to transform the rocky plains of Makkah into gold for me. However, I submitted, 'No, my Rabb. I would rather like to eat one day and be hungry the next day.' This Rasulullaah ﷺ repeated three or more times. He then continued, 'So that I can be humble before You and remember You when I am hungry and thank and praise You when I have eaten.'" <sup>(2)</sup>

## The Narration of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ About this

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ once informed them that an angel came to him and said, "O Muhammad ﷺ! Your Rabb sends Salaams to you and offers to turn the rocky plains of Makkah into gold for you if you would have it." However, Rasulullaah ﷺ looked towards the sky and said, "No, O my Rabb! I prefer to rather have something to eat one day so that I may thank you and stay hungry the next day so that I may beg from You." <sup>(3)</sup>

## The Incident of the Money for a Dead Mushrik

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that when a Mushrik was killed during the Battle of Ahzaab, the Mushrikeen sent a message to Rasulullaah ﷺ that they would give him twelve thousand if he sent them the body. Rasulullaah ﷺ remarked, "There is neither any good in his body nor in the money." A narration of Ahmad states that Rasulullaah ﷺ said to the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ, "Hand the corpse over to them because both the corpse and the money are terrible." Rasulullaah ﷺ then refused to accept any payment. <sup>(4)</sup>

Yet another narration states that a person named Naufal or Ibn Naufal died when he fell from his horse during the Battle of Ahzaab. Abu Sufyaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (who was not a Muslim then) sent a hundred camels to Rasulullaah ﷺ (as payment to have the body). Rasulullaah ﷺ refused the money saying, "Take the body because both the money and the corpse are despicable." <sup>(5)</sup>

## The Clothing of Dhu Yazan

Hadhrat Urwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Hadhrat Hakeem bin Hizaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once went to Yemen where he bought a suit of clothing that belonged to (the Yemeni ruler) Dhu Yazan. When he brought it to Madinah, he presented it as a gift to Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ however refused to accept it saying, "We do not accept gifts from Mushrikeen." (Hadhrat Hakeem رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was not yet a

(1) Tabraani and Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.157). Tabraani has reported a similar narration in his *Awsat* but Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.315) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Tirmidhi, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.150).

(3) Askari, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.39).

(4) Bayhaqi and Tirmidhi, as quoted in *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.4 Pg.107).

(5) Ibn Abi Shabah, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.281).



Muslim then). When Hadhrat Hakeem ﷺ went to sell it, Rasulullaah ﷺ instructed someone to purchase it for him. After buying it, Rasulullaah ﷺ put it on and entered the Masjid. Hadhrat Hakeem ﷺ says, "I have never seen anyone look more outstanding in that clothing than Rasulullaah ﷺ. He was as striking as the full moon and when I saw him, I could not restrain myself from saying (these couplets which mean):

*"How can rulers even think to issue commands after  
the emergence of the clear, bright and gleaming one (Rasulullaah ﷺ) because  
they are now all constrained to follow him)*

*When honour is matched to his, he surpasses them*

*Because honour has been poured over him like water poured over a person from  
a large bucket"*

*When he heard these couplets, Rasulullaah ﷺ smiled. (1)*

Hadhrat Hakeem bin Hizaam ﷺ says that even during the Period of Ignorance, Rasulullaah ﷺ was the person he liked most. After Rasulullaah ﷺ announced his Nabuwaat and went to Madinah, Hadhrat Hakeem ﷺ left (for Yemen) during the Hajj season. There he found a set of clothing that belonged to Dhu Yazan on sale for fifty Dirhams. He purchased it to give it as a gift to Rasulullaah ﷺ. When he brought it back (to Madinah), he did his best to make Rasulullaah ﷺ accept it, but Rasulullaah ﷺ refused. One of the narrators by the name of Ubaydullaah says that he thinks that Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "We do not accept anything from the Mushrikeen. However, if you please, we could pay you for it." Hadhrat Hakeem ﷺ then sold it to Rasulullaah ﷺ.

Narrating further, Hadhrat Hakeem ﷺ says, "I saw Rasulullaah ﷺ wearing the clothes when he was on the pulpit. I have never seen anything as impressive as Rasulullaah ﷺ wearing those clothing that day." Rasulullaah ﷺ then gave the clothing to Usaama bin Zaid ﷺ and when I once saw Usaama ﷺ wearing it, I said, 'O Usaama! Are you wearing the clothes of Dhu Yazan?' Usaama replied, 'Yes! I am better than Dhu Yazan. My father is better than his father and my mother is better than his mother.' I then left for Makkah where the people were shocked to hear the statement of Usaama ﷺ. (2)

### **The Gift of a Horse and a Camel**

Hadhrat Aamir bin Tufayl Aamiri ﷺ reports that Aamir bin Maalik once gave Rasulullaah ﷺ a horse as a gift with a letter stating, "A sore has emerged on my stomach, so please send me the cure you have." Rasulullaah ﷺ refuse to accept the gift but sent to him a container of honey, telling him to use it as medication.

Another narration from Hadhrat Ka'b bin Maalik ﷺ narrates that 'The Spear Juggler' (Aamir bin Maalik) once brought a gift for Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah

(1) Ibn Jareer, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.177). Tabraani has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.8 Pg.278). Haythami has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.484), reporting from reliable sources as confirmed by Dhahabi.

ﷺ invited him to accept Islaam but he refused. Rasulullaah ﷺ therefore said, "I do not accept the gift of a Mushrik." (1)

Another narration from Hadhrat Ayaadh bin Himaar Mujaashi'ee ﷺ states that when he once presented to Rasulullaah ﷺ a camel or something else as a gift, Rasulullaah ﷺ asked him whether he was a Muslim. When he replied in the negative, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "I have been prohibited from accepting gifts from Mushrikeen." (2)

## Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ Refuses to Accept wealth given to him

### He Refuses to Accept his Allowance from the Baytul Maal

Hadhrat Hasan narrates that Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ once addressed the people. After praising Allaah, he said, "Verily the best of all intelligence is **Taqwa**." The narration continues to the point where it states that Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ was proceeding to the marketplace early next morning when Hadhrat Umar ﷺ (met him and) asked, "Where are you off to?" When Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ informed him that he was on his way to the marketplace, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ remarked, "You have been appointed to a post that will preoccupy you from any engagements at the marketplace." "Subhaanallaah!" exclaimed Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ, "Will it preoccupy me from (providing for) my family?" Hadhrat Umar ﷺ replied, "We shall fix a reasonable allowance for you." Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ remarked, "Woe to you, O Umar! I fear that it may not be permissible for me to take anything from that wealth." (By consultation with the other Sahabah ﷺ, an allowance was fixed for Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ)

During his period of just over two years, Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ used eight thousand Dirhams (from the Baytul Maal). On his deathbed, he said, "I had mentioned to Umar that I fear that it may not be permissible for me to take anything from that wealth but he overpowered me. Now that I am dying, I want you to take eight thousand Dirhams from my estate and deposit it in the Baytul Maal." When this money was brought to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, he said, "May Allaah shower His mercy on Abu Bakr ﷺ. He has certainly exhausted those to come after him." (3)

### The Incident Between him and Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ

Hadhrat Abu Bakr bin Hafs bin Umar narrates that Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ came to (her father) Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ when he was ill and about to breathe his last. She recited a couplet (which means)

*"By your life! Prosperity is of no benefit to the youth"*

(1) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.177).

(2) Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi, Ibn Jareer and Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.177).

(3) Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.535).

*when the pangs of death arrive and the chest has tightened"*

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ looked at her angrily and said, "O Ummul Mu'mineen! Matters are not like that, but (Allaah states):

﴿وَجَاءَتْ سَكْرَةُ الْمَوْتِ بِالْحَقِّ ذَلِكَ مَا كُنْتَ مِنْهُ تَحِيدُ﴾ (سورة ق، آيت ١٩)

The pangs (agony) of death will bring the truth (of Imaan to every person). (It will then be said to the dying person,) "This (death) is what you used to avoid (However, now you have no option)." <sup>(1)</sup>

He addressed her further saying, "I had given you an orchard as a gift, but am not satisfied with it. You should therefore return it to my estate." Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا readily agreed and made it over. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, "Since my appointment as Khalifah, I have neither taken a Dinaar or a Dirham of the Muslims. We have of course eaten from their coarse food to fill our bellies and worn their coarse cloth on our backs. Besides that we have none of their spoils apart from this Abyssinian slave, this camel for drawing water and this worn woollen shawl. When I die, I want you to send these items to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, thereby alleviating me from being responsible for them."

(After Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ passed away) Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا did as her father had requested. When the messenger came to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (to bring him the items), he wept so profusely that his tears fell on the ground. He said, "May Allaah shower His mercy on Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. He has certainly exhausted those to come after him. May Allaah shower His mercy on Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. He has certainly exhausted those to come after him." He then commanded his slave to receive all the items. Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then remarked, "Subhaanallaah! Are you snatching away from Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's family their Abyssinian slave, their watering camel and their worn woollen shawl worth only five Dirhams?" "What do you advise?" Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked. Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ advised Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to give the items back to Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's family. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ however disagreed and said, "No! I swear by the Being Who has sent Muhammad رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with the truth that this shall never happen during my term of Khilaafah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would not have escaped from his responsibility for them if I return them to his family and death is ever close by (what will I tell him when I meet him after death?)." <sup>(2)</sup>

## Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to Accept wealth given to him

### The Incident of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Ataa bin Yasaar reports that when Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once sent a gift to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he returned it. "Why have you returned it?" Rasulullaah

(1) Surah Qaaf, verse 19.

(2) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.139).

ﷺ asked. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ replied, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Did you not tell us that it is best not to take anything from anyone?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "That applies to asking. When you are given something without asking for it, it is a provision that Allaah has sent for you." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ then said, "I swear by the Being Who controls my life that I shall never ask anyone for anything and I shall accept anything that comes to me without asking." (1)

### **An Incident with Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ reports that Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ once sent a fine silken mat as a gift for Hadhrat Aatika bint Zaid bin Amr bin Nufayl ﷺ who was the wife of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ. The narrator estimates that the mat was an arm's length long and a handspan wide. When Hadhrat Umar ﷺ came to her and saw the mat, he asked, "Where did you get this from?" When she told him that Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ had sent it as a gift for her, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ grabbed the mat and struck her so hard over the head that her braids opened up. He then gave instructions that Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ be brought to him in a hurry even if he got tired (by running). Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ was then brought very quickly and was made very tired in the rush. As he came, he said, "Please do not be hasty with me, O Ameerul Mu'mineen!" Hadhrat Umar ﷺ rebuked him saying, "What makes you send gifts to my wives?" He then took hold of the mat and struck it across the Hadhrat Abu Moosa ﷺ's head saying, "Take this because we have no need for it." (2)

### **The Sale of the Foot of the Muqattam Hill**

Hadhrat Layth bin Sa'd narrates that Maqoqis (the once king of Egypt) asked Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ (the governor of Egypt) to sell to him the foot of the Muqattam hill for seventy thousand Dinaars. Surprised at the high offer, Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ informed him that he will first have to write to (Ameerul Mu'mineen) Hadhrat Umar ﷺ about it. After sending the letter, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ replied saying, "Ask him why he wants to pay you so much when the land cannot be cultivated, no water can be extracted from it and it is of no benefit?" When Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ asked Maqoqis about this, he replied that their scriptures informed them that a tree of Jannah grows at that place. Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ then wrote back to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ about this and received the reply stating, "As far as we are concerned, the tree of Jannah are reserved for the Mu'mineen. You should bury the Muslims with you at that place and should not sell it to him." (3)

(1) Maalik. Bayhaqi has reported the narration from Hadhrat Zaid bin Aslam from his father who actually heard the narration from Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.118).

(2) Ibn Sa'd and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.383).

(3) Ibn Abdul Hakam, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.152).

## Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to Accept wealth given to him

### The Incident with Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ During the "Year of Ashes"

Hadhrat Aslam reports that during the "Year of Ashes" when the lands of the Arabs were stricken by drought, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wrote a letter to Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. The narration then continues to a point where Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sent for Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (to appoint him to fulfil a certain task). Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ left for the appointment and after returning, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sent him a thousand Dinaars. Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "I did not do the work for your sake, O son of Khattaab. I have done it for Allaah and will therefore not take any remuneration." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ responded by saying, "Rasulullaah ﷺ also gave us something for work that he appointed us to do and when we disliked accepting it, he told us not to refuse it. Therefore, my dear man, you should accept this and use it to assist you in the affairs of this world and for the Deen." Only then did Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ accept the money. <sup>(1)</sup>

## Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Aamir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to Accept wealth given to him

### Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ gives him a Thousand Dinaars

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ziyaad narrates that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once gave Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Aamir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ a thousand Dinaars. Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ refused the money saying, "I have no need for it. Rather give it to someone else." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Take it easy! Let me first tell you what Rasulullaah ﷺ said. Thereafter you are at liberty to decide whether you want it or not. When Rasulullaah ﷺ once gave me something and I said to him what you just said to me, he remarked, 'When someone is given something without him asking for it and without raving for it, then it is a provision from Allaah that he should not refuse.'" "Did you hear this from Rasulullaah ﷺ?" asked Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ confirmed that he did, Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ accepted the money. <sup>(2)</sup>

### The Narration of Haakim and Bayhaqi

Hadhrat Zaid bin Aslam reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once said to Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Aamir bin Hudhaym رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (who was a governor in Shaam), "Why is it that the people of Shaam love you so much?" Hadhrat Sa'eed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "It is because I am always concerned about their rights and sympathise with them." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then gave him ten thousand Dirhams. However, he

(1) Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.354), as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.396).

(2) Shaashi and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.325).

refused it saying, "I have several slaves and horses and have sufficient wealth. I want my services to be a charity towards the Muslims." "Do not refuse this money," said Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "because Rasulullaah ﷺ once gave me some money less than this amount (of ten thousand) and I also replied as you did. He then said to me, 'When Allaah gives you some wealth without you asking for it and without you having a craving for it, then accept it because it is a provision that Allaah is giving to you.'"<sup>(1)</sup>

Another narration from Hadhrat Aslam states that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once said to a man whom the people Shaam dearly loved, "Why do the people of Shaam like you so much?" He replied, "Because I lead them in Jihaad and sympathise with them." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then offered him ten thousand Dirhams saying, "Use this to assist you in your affairs of this world and in your religious matters." However, he refused saying, "But I have sufficient wealth." The rest of the narration is like the one above.<sup>(2)</sup>

## **Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Sa'di رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to Accept wealth given to him**

### **The Incident with Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Sa'di رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he once approached Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ during the period of his Khilaafah. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said to him, "I have been told that you have done many things for public welfare but whenever you are given some remuneration, you do not like to accept it. Is this true?" When Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ confirmed that it was, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ enquired further, "Why do you do this?" He replied, "I have several horses and slaves and sufficient wealth. I want my services to be a charity for the Muslims."

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ advised him saying, "Do not do this. I also had the same intentions. Whenever Rasulullaah ﷺ gave me anything, I would tell him to give it to someone more deserving. When he again gave me something on one occasion, I again told him to give it to someone more deserving. He then said, 'Take it and then either keep it for yourself or give it away as Sadaqah. Whenever any wealth comes to you without you asking for it or without you craving for it, then make sure that you accept it. However, if you had been craving for it, then do not follow your desire (by accepting it).'"<sup>(3)</sup>

In another narration, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Sa'di رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once employed my services and after I had completed the task, he gave me the remuneration. I refused to accept it saying, 'I had done it for the pleasure of Allaah and Allaah will reward me for it.' However, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ insisted, 'Please take it because I had also completed some work during the time of

(1) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.286).

(2) Bayhaqi and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.325).

(3) Ahmad, Humaydi, Ibn Abi Shaybah, Daarmi, Muslim and Nasa'ee, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.325).

Rasulullaah ﷺ and gave Rasulullaah ﷺ the same reply that you did when he offered me remuneration. Rasulullaah ﷺ then said to me, 'Whenever I give you something without you asking me, then either keep it for yourself or give it away as Sadaqah.'<sup>(1)</sup>

## Hadhrat Hakeem bin Hizaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to Accept wealth given to him

### The Incident with Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Musayyib reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ gave Hadhrat Hakeem bin Hizaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ something after the Battle of Hunayn but because he regarded it to be too little, Rasulullaah ﷺ gave him some more. Hadhrat Hakeem رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then asked, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Which of the two amounts is better?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "The first (that you received without asking). Dear Hakeem bin Hizaam! This wealth is green and sweet. Whoever takes it with a generous heart (to give others) and to use it in good avenues, he will receive blessings in it. On the other hand, whoever takes it with greed and to use it in evil avenues, he will receive no blessings and will be like a person who keeps eating without being satisfied. The upper (giving) hand is better than the lower (receiving) hand." Hadhrat Hakeem رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked, "even though one asks from yourself, O Rasulullaah ﷺ?" "Even from me," replied Rasulullaah ﷺ. Hadhrat Hakeem رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then swore, "I swear by the Being Who has sent you with the truth that I shall never accept anything from anyone after you."

He then never accepted even his allowance (from the Baytul Maal) and anything else he was given until he passed away. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to pray, "O Allaah! I call You to witness that I have called him to accept his share of this wealth but he refuses." Hadhrat Hakeem رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said to him, "By Allaah! I shall never accept anything from you or from anyone else."<sup>(2)</sup>

### The Incident with Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Hakeem bin Hizaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he once asked Rasulullaah ﷺ for something and Rasulullaah ﷺ gave it to him. When he again asked, Rasulullaah ﷺ gave him once more. When he asked for a third time, Rasulullaah ﷺ again complied. Rasulullaah ﷺ then said to him, "**Dear Hakeem! This wealth is green and sweet.**" The narration then reads like the previous narration. The narration later states that even when Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to call Hadhrat Hakeem رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to accept his money, he would refuse to accept any part of it. Thereafter, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to call him to take his dues and he would refuse Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as well. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then addressed the people saying, "O assembly of Muslims! I call you to be witness to the fact that I have offered Hakeem his dues from the spoils that Allaah has distributed but he refuses to accept it." After Rasulullaah ﷺ

(1) Ibn Jareer, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.325).

(2) Abdur Razzaaq, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.322).

passed away, Hadhrat Hakeem رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ did not accept anything from anyone until the day he passed away. <sup>(1)</sup>

Another narration from Hadhrat Urwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ states that Hadhrat Hakeem رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ did not accept anything from Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ until the Khalifah's death. Thereafter, he also refused to accept anything from Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ until the demise of the Ameerul Mu'mineen and also from Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and from Hadhrat Mu'aawiyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ until the day he passed away. <sup>(2)</sup>

## Hadhrat Aamir bin Rabee'ah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses Land

### The Incident with another Arab

Hadhrat Aslam reports that when an Arab man came to stay with Hadhrat Aamir bin Rabee'ah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he entertained his guest well and spoke to Rasulullaah ﷺ about (addressing the need of) the man. The man later came to Hadhrat Aamir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (after meeting Rasulullaah ﷺ) and said, "I have asked (and received) from Rasulullaah ﷺ a valley in Arabia that is the best of all valleys. I now wish to allocate a portion of it for you and for your progeny after you." Hadhrat Aamir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "I have no need for your land because today a Surah has been revealed that makes us oblivious of this world:

﴿اِقْتَرَبَ لِلنَّاسِ حِسَابُهُمْ وَهُمْ فِي غَفْلَةٍ مُّعْرِضُونَ﴾ (سورة انبياء آيت ١)

Peoples' reckoning (*the Day of Qiyaamah*) has drawn near, yet (*failing to take heed*) they are turning away in negligence. {Surah Ambiyaa, verse 1} <sup>(3)</sup>

## Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to accept Wealth Given to him

### The Incident with Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Ka'b رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Saamit the nephew of Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says that he once accompanied his uncle (Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) to see (Ameerul Mu'mineen) Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ requested, "Allow me to go to (and live in) Rabdha." Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "Go ahead. We shall give instructions for some of the zakaah animals to go to you early in the mornings and in the evenings (so that you may use their milk)." "I have no need for it," said Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "because the little flock of Abu Dharr suffices for him." He then stood up and said, "While you people remain

(1) Bukhaari and Muslim, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.101). Tirmidhi and Nasa'ee have also reported the narration in brief.

(2) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.483).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.179).



devoted to this world, do leave us to our Rabb and our Deen."

The estate of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ was being distributed at that time when Hadhrat Ka'b (a Jewish Rabbi who accepted Islaam) was with Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ. Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ asked Hadhrat Ka'b, "What is your opinion of a man who had collected all this wealth and used to contribute in Sadaqah, in good causes and did various good works with it?" Hadhrat Ka'b replied, "I anticipate good for him." Hadhrat Abu Dharr ؓ became angry at this and raised his staff over Hadhrat Ka'b saying, "What do you know, O son of a Jewess? On the Day of Qiyaamah the owner of this wealth will wish that scorpions should sting the most delicate part of his heart (rather than having to account for all that wealth)." (1)

Another narration that when a man approached Hadhrat Abu Dharr ؓ to offer him some money for his expenses, Hadhrat Abu Dharr ؓ said to him, "I already have some goats that I milk, some donkeys for transport, a freed slave to serve me and a shawl that is more than the clothing I require. I fear that I shall be required to account for anything over and above my needs." (2)

### **The Incident with Hadhrat Habeeb bin Maslamah ؓ**

Hadhrat Abu Bakr bin Munkadir narrates that Hadhrat Habeeb bin Maslamah ؓ who was the Ameer of Shaam once sent three hundred Dinaars for Hadhrat Abu Dharr ؓ with the message, "Use this for your needs." Hadhrat Abu Dharr ؓ said (to the messenger), "Take this back. Could he not find someone else who is more deceived about Allaah than we are? All we have (and need) is shade (of a house) in which we can take shelter, a small flock of goats who come to us in the evenings (after grazing for our milk and meat) and a freed slave who serves us for free. Despite this, I still fear owning anything extra." (3)

### **The Incident with Hadhrat Haarith Qurashi**

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Seereen narrates that Hadhrat Haarith belonged to the Quraysh tribe and lived in Shaam. When the news reached him that Hadhrat Abu Dharr ؓ was living a life of poverty, he sent three hundred Dinaars to him. (When the money reached him) Hadhrat Abu Dharr ؓ remarked, "Could he not find any servant of Allaah lower in his eyes than myself? I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say, 'Whoever has forty Dirhams and still asks from the people has begged with importunity (an act which is disliked by Allaah).' Abu Dharr has forty Dirhams, forty goats and two servants." (4)

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.160).

(2) Ibn Abi Shaybah, as quoted in *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.163)

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.161).

(4) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.9 Pg.331) has commented on the chain of narrators. Abu Nu'aym has also reported the narration.

## Hadhrat Abu Raafi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ the Freed Slave of Rasulullaah ﷺ Refuses to Accept Wealth Given to him

### The Incident with Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Abu Raafi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ the freed slave of Rasulullaah ﷺ narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ once said to him, "O Abu Raafi! What will be your condition when you become a poor man?" He replied, "Should I then not send some money forward (to the Aakhirah by giving Sadaqah since I will have nothing to give when I become poor)?" "Of course," replied Rasulullaah ﷺ, "but how much do you have?" Hadhrat Abu Raafi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "I have forty thousand Dirhams and I wish to give them all for the pleasure of Allaah." Rasulullaah ﷺ advised, "No (do not give it all away). Rather give only some away and keep some for yourself so that you may treat your son well."

Hadhrat Abu Raafi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ enquired, "Do they (our children) have rights due from us as we have rights due from them?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "Certainly! The right that a father owes his child is to teach him the Book of Allaah, archery and swimming." A narration of Hadhrat Yazeed adds, "and to leave lawful wealth for him as inheritance." "When will I become a poor man?" asked Hadhrat Abu Raafi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "After my demise," came the reply.

Hadhrat Abu Sulaym says, "I saw Hadhrat Abu Raafi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as a poor man sitting and saying, 'Who will be charitable towards an old and blind man? Who will be charitable towards a man whom Rasulullaah ﷺ had informed that he would become poor after Rasulullaah ﷺ's demise? Who will be charitable because the highest hand is Allaah's, the middle hand is that of the giver and the lowest hand is that of the beggar? Whoever begs unnecessarily will have an unsightly scar that will be seen on the Day of Qiyaamah. It is not permissible for a person to accept charity when he is wealthy or when he is in perfect health.' I then saw a man give him four Dirhams. When he returned one Dirham, the man said, 'O servant of Allaah! Please do not refuse my charity.' Hadhrat Abu Raafi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ explained, 'Rasulullaah ﷺ had forbidden me from hoarding extra wealth.' I then saw the time afterwards when he became so wealthy that I even saw the collectors of Ushr<sup>(1)</sup> come to him. He then used to say, 'If only Abu Raafi had died when he was a poor man! In exchange for their freedom, he would take from his slaves only that amount that he paid for them.'"<sup>(2)</sup>

## Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ the son of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to Accept Wealth Given to him

### The Incident with Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Abdul Azeez bin Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that

(1) A tenth of a crop given as zakaah.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.184).

Hadhrat Mu'aawiyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once sent a hundred thousand Dirhams to Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ after he refused to pledge allegiance to Yazeed who was the son of Hadhrat Mu'aawiyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ refused to accept the money saying, "Should I sell my Deen for my worldly gain?" He then proceeded to Makkah where he passed away. <sup>(1)</sup>

## Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ the Son of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to Accept Wealth Given to him

### An Incident with Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Maymoon reports that Hadhrat Mu'aawiyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ thrust onto Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ the responsibility of determining what the intentions of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ were, whether he would resort to a fight or not (if Yazeed were made the Khalifah)? Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "O Abu Abdur Rahmaan! What prevents you from proclaiming yourself Khalifah so that we may pledge our allegiance to you? You are after all a companion of Rasoolullah ﷺ, the son of an Ameerul Mu'mineen and most deserving of the post of Khilaafah."

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked, "Does everyone agree to what you are saying?" "O yes," replied Hadhrat Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "all except a small band of people." Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, "If everyone save three individuals from Hajar supported the idea, I still have no need for the post." Hadhrat Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then concluded that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would not resort to fighting (for the Khilaafah). Hadhrat Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ further enquired, "Would you be interested in pledging allegiance to a person whom almost everyone is willing to accept (as Khalifah) in exchange for so much of land and wealth that neither you nor your progeny will ever be in need of anything afterwards."

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Shame on you! Leave me and never set foot here again! Woe to you! My Deen is not based on your Dinaars and Dirhams. I wish to leave this world with my hands clean (from the wealth of this world)." <sup>(2)</sup>

Another narration from Hadhrat Maymoon bin Mahraan states that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once entered into a contract of Kitaabah<sup>(3)</sup> with his slave and fixed the instalments of his payment. When the time arrive for the first instalment, the slave came with the payment. When Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked him how he had earned the money, the slave replied, "I worked for it and also begged from the people." Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Do you wish to feed me with the dirt of people's money? You are free for the

(1) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.476). Zubayr bin Bakkaar has reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.2 Pg.408).

(2) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.121).

(3) A contract whereby a slave may purchase his freedom in exchange for an agreed sum of money.

pleasure of Allaah and you may have all the money you have brought." (1)

## **Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to Accept Money Given to him**

### **The Incident with a Chief**

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Seereen narrates that a chief of a rural area of Iraq once requested Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to ask (Ameerul Mu'mineen) Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to address a need he had. Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ therefore interceded on his behalf and Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ acceded to the request. The chief then sent forty thousand Dirhams to the Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with the message that it was from him. Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ returned the money with the message, "We do not sell our good deeds." (2)

## **Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to Accept Money Given to him**

### **The Incident with Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Amr bin Dinaar narrates that Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ appointed Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as treasurer of the Baytul Maal. When Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ gave him three hundred thousand as remuneration, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ refused to accept the money. The rest of the narration is the same as the narration of Imaam Maalik, which states that when Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ gave Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ thirty thousand as remuneration, he refused to take the money saying, "I did it for the pleasure of Allaah." (3)

## **Hadhrat Amr bin Nu'maan bin Muqarrin رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuses to Accept Money Given to him**

### **The Incident with Mus'Ab bin Zubayr**

Hadhrat Mu'aawiya bin Qurra reports that he was once staying with Hadhrat Amr bin Nu'maan bin Muqarrin رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When Ramadhaan arrived, someone came with a bag of Dirhams saying, "The Ameer Mus'ab bin Zubayr conveys his Salaams and says that his gifts shall reach every Qaari (and you are one of them). Please use this money." Hadhrat Amr bin Nu'maan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said (to the messenger), "Tell him that we swear by Allaah that we do not recite the Qur'aan with the intention of earning worldly profits." He then sent the money back. (4)

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.301).

(2) Ibn Abi Dunya and Kharaa'iti, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.2 Pg.290).

(3) Baghawi, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.2 Pg.274).

(4) Ibn Abi Shaybah, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.3 Pg.21).

## Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and Hadhrat Asmaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا The Two daughters of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Refuse to Accept Money Given to Them

### The Incident of Hadhrat Asmaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and her Mother

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Qutaylah bint Abdul Uzza bin Abd Sa'd from the Banu Maalik bin Hishl tribe was still a Mushrik when she brought some gifts to her daughter Hadhrat Asmaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا the daughter of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. The gifts included a type of badger (which the Arabs ate), some bread and some butter. However, (because her mother was not a Muslim) Hadhrat Asmaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا refused to accept the gifts and even refused to allow her mother into her house. When (her sister) Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا asked Rasulullaah ﷺ about this, Allaah revealed the verse:

﴿لَا يَنْهَاكُمُ اللَّهُ عَنِ الَّذِينَ لَمْ يُقَاتِلُوكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ وَلَمْ يُخْرِجُوكُمْ مِنْ دِيَارِكُمْ أَنْ تَبَرُّوهُمْ وَتُقْسِطُوا إِلَيْهِمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِينَ﴾ (سورة ممتحنة آيت ٨)

Allaah does not forbid you from behaving cordially and justly towards those (*Kuffaar*) who do not fight you for (*reason of your*) religion and who do not drive you out from your homes. Verily Allaah loves those who are just. {Surah Mumtahina, verse 8}

Rasulullaah ﷺ then instructed Hadhrat Asmaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا to accept her mother's gift and to allow her into her home. <sup>(1)</sup>

### The Incident of Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and a Poor Lady

Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا relates, "A poor lady once came to me with a gift. I however refused to accept it out of pity for her (because she needed it more than I did). Rasulullaah ﷺ then told me, "Why did you rather not accept her gift and give her something else in return? I think that you may have been looking down on her. Humble yourself, O Aa'isha because Allaah loves the humble ones and detests the proud ones." <sup>(2)</sup>

## Abstention from Asking from People

### The Incident of Hadhrat Abu Sa'eed Khudri رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Abu Sa'eed Khudri رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports, "My family was suffering from extreme poverty when my wife told me to approach Rasulullaah ﷺ to ask for something. However, as I came to Rasulullaah ﷺ, the first thing I heard him

(1) Ahmad and Bazaar. Haythami (Vol.7 Pg.123) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.4 Pg.204).

say was, 'Allaah will make that person independent who asks Him for independence and will grant chastity to the one who asks Him for it. We shall however not keep back something that a person asks from us.' I then returned home without asking him. (We then lived with the situation and continued making an effort for the Deen, as a result of which) The world later fell at our feet." <sup>(1)</sup> Another narration states that Hadhrat Abu Sa'eed Khudri ﷺ once spent the morning with a stone tied to his belly to suppress his extreme hunger. It was then either his wife or his slave who told him to approach Rasulullaah ﷺ and ask him for something because someone else had done so and Rasulullaah ﷺ complied. Hadhrat Abu Sa'eed ﷺ says, "When I came there, Rasulullaah ﷺ was addressing the people and I heard him say, 'Allaah will grant chastity to the one who asks Him for it and will make that person independent who asks Him for independence. As for the one who asks from us, we shall either give him something or (if we have nothing) we shall sympathise with him. Nevertheless, we prefer those who do not depend on us over those who ask from us.' I then returned without asking for anything. Allaah then continued providing for us until a time came when the Ansaar knew none more wealthy than us." <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The incident of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf**

ﷺ and Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ says, "Rasulullaah ﷺ once promised me (some money). When the Banu Qurayzah were conquered, I approached him to fulfil the promise. However, I then overheard him say, "Allaah will make that person independent who asks Him for independence and will grant contentment to the one who is content.' I then said to myself, 'In that case, I shall not ask from Rasulullaah ﷺ.'" <sup>(3)</sup>

### **The incident of Hadhrat Thowbaan**

ﷺ

Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ once said, "Whoever guarantees me that he will not ask people for anything, I shall guarantee Jannah for him." Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ responded by saying that he would be the person. Thereafter, (true to his word) he did not ask anyone for anything. <sup>(4)</sup>

The narration of Ibn Maajah states that Rasulullaah ﷺ instructed Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ not to ask from anyone. Consequently, even when Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ's whip fell as he rode his animal, he would not tell anyone (on the ground) to hand it to him. He would rather dismount and pick it up himself. In the chapter concerning how the Sahabah ﷺ pledged their allegiance to the injunctions of Islaam <sup>(5)</sup>, a narration of Hadhrat Abu Umaamah ﷺ appears about how Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ pledged that he would not ask anyone for

(1) Ibn Jareer.

(2) Ibn Jareer, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.322).

(3) *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.104). Ibn Ma'een has commented on the chain of narrators.

(4) Ahmad, Nasa'ee, Ibn Maajah and Abu Dawood, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.101).

(5) See the heading "Pledging Allegiance to the Injunctions of Islaam" and the subheading "Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ pledges that he would not ask Anyone for Anything"

anything. Hadhrat Abu Umaamah ﷺ says that he saw Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ riding amongst a large crowd in Makkah and even when his whip sometimes fell on someone's shoulders and the person would attempt to give it back to him, he would not allow it and would dismount the animal to pick it up himself.<sup>(1)</sup>

### **The incident of Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ**

Hadhrat Ibn Abi Mulaykah reports that when the rein of his camel would sometimes fall from the hands of Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ, he would hit the front legs of the camel to make it sit down and then pick up the rein. People would say, "Why do you rather not tell us to get it for you?" He would then tell them, "Verily my beloved friend ﷺ instructed me never to ask people for anything."<sup>(2)</sup>

## **Fear for Worldly Prosperity**

### **The Fear of Rasulullaah ﷺ**

#### **The Narration of Hadhrat Uqba bin Aamir ﷺ**

Hadhrat Uqba bin Aamir ﷺ reports that eight years after they had been martyred, Rasulullaah ﷺ again performed the Janaazah salaah for the martyrs of Uhud. Rasulullaah ﷺ seemed to be bidding farewell to all those alive and all those deceased. Thereafter, he mounted the pulpit and said, "I shall be going ahead before you (to the Aakhirah) and shall be your witness. Our promised rendezvous shall be the fountain of Kowthar and I can actually see it as I stand here (because Allaah has allowed me to see it from here). I have no fear that you would revert to Shirk but I fear that you would vie with each other in acquiring the things of this world." Hadhrat Uqba ﷺ says that this was the last time that he ever saw Rasulullaah ﷺ.<sup>(3)</sup>

Another narration from Hadhrat Uqba bin Aamir ﷺ states that Rasulullaah ﷺ once came out of his home and performed the Janaazah salaah for the martyrs of Uhud. The rest of the narration continues until the point where Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "By Allaah! I am looking at my fountain right now and I have been handed the keys to the treasures of the earth (because of which the Muslims later conquered lands far and wide). I swear by Allaah that it is not your reverting to Shirk after my demise that worries me but I fear that you would start vying with each other in acquiring the things of this world."<sup>(4)</sup>

### **The Statement of Rasulullaah ﷺ when Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah ﷺ brought the Wealth from Bahrain**

Hadhrat Amr bin Al Auf Ansaari ﷺ narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ sent

(1) Tabraani in his *Kabeer* as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.100). Ahmad, Nasaaee and others have narrated the incident from Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ in brief.

(2) Ahmad, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.321).

(3) Bukhaari (Pg.578).

(4) Bukhaari in his *Riqaq*.

Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to collect the Jizya from Bahrain. When he returned and the Ansaar heard about his arrival, they all presented themselves to perform the Fajr salaah behind Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. After performing the salaah, Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ started walking away when they all came before him. When he saw them, Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ smiled and said, "I assume that you all heard about Abu Ubaydah returning from Bahrain with something?" "We certainly did, O Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ," they replied. Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said to them, "I have good news for you and you may also hope for some joy (because you will all receive a portion of the wealth and much more in future). By Allaah! It is not poverty that I fear for you. On the contrary, I fear that the world would be spread out before you as it was spread out to the people before you, after which you would compete with each other in acquiring it just as they competed. It would then eventually destroy you as it destroyed them." (1)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that while Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was sitting, an uncultured Bedouin stood up and said, "O Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ! The drought has consumed us!" Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ responded by saying, "It is not that which I fear for you. I fear the time when worldly wealth will be poured on to you. Alas! If only my Ummah would not wear gold!" (2)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Abu Sa'eed Khudri رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Abu Sa'eed Khudri رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that they were sitting around Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when he was on the pulpit. He said to them, "Amongst the things that I fear for you is the splendour and wealth of the world that Allaah will open up to you." (3)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "More than you being tested with difficulties, I fear more that you will be tested with prosperity. When you were tested with difficulties, you have exercised patience but the world is extremely sweet and full of flourish (it cannot be said whether you would be able to resist its temptation)." (4)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Auf bin Maalik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard**

Hadhrat Auf bin Maalik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once stood up

(1) Bukhaari and Muslim, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.141).

(2) Ahmad and Bazaar, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.144).

(3) Bukhaari and Muslim, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.144).

(4) Abu Ya'la and Bazaar, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.145).



amongst the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ and said, "It is poverty and hard-living that you fear or are you concerned about the world? Allaah shall certainly grant you conquests over Rome and Persia and worldly wealth will be rained down on you. It will then be nothing but this which will divert you from the straight path." (1)

## **The Fear of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and his Weeping Over Worldly Prosperity**

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Miswar bin Makhrama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ about the Booty Won at Qaadisiyyah**

Hadhrat Miswar bin Makhrama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that when some of the booty won at the Battle of Qaadisiyyah was brought to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he was inspecting it when he began to weep. Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who was with him at the time said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! This is a day of joy and happiness (because we won the battle. Why are you weeping?)." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "It certainly is but whenever a nation is given such wealth, they get enmity and hatred along with it." (2)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Ibraheem bin Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Ibraheem bin Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that when the treasures of the Kisra (Persian Emperor) were brought to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Arqam Zuhri رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked, "Shall we deposit this in the Baytul Maal?" "No," replied Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "we shall not deposit it in the Baytul Maal until we have distributed it." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then started to weep. Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked, "What makes you weep, O Ameerul Mu'mineen? Today is a day of gratitude and joy." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "Whenever Allaah gives this to a nation, he casts enmity and hatred between them." (3)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Hasan Basri About the Crown of the Kisra**

Hadhrat Hasan reports that when the crown of the Kisra was brought before Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he placed it before him (together with other crown jewels). Amongst the people was Hadhrat Suraaqa bin Maalik bin Ju'shum رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ threw to him the two bracelets of Kisra bin Hurmuz and when he put them on, they reached up to his shoulders. Seeing the bracelets on Hadhrat Suraaqa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's arms, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ exclaimed,

(1) Tabraani. There is some commentary on the chain of narrators, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.142).

(2) Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.358). Kharaa'iti has reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.321).

(3) Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.358). Ibn Mubaarak, Abdur Razzaaq and Ibn Abi Shaybah have reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.321). Ahmad in his *Zuhd* and Ibn Asaakir have also reported the narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.146).

"All praise is for Allaah! The bracelets of Kisra bin Hurmuz on the arms of Suraqa bin Maalik bin Ju'shum a Bedouin from the Banu Mudlaj tribe! O Allaah! I know that Your Rasool ﷺ liked getting wealth only to spend it in Your path and on Your servants. However, You chose a better way and kept it away from him. O Allaah! I know that Abu Bakr ﷺ also liked getting wealth only to spend it in Your path and on Your servants. However, You chose a better way and kept it away from him as well. (Now this wealth has come during my term as Khalifah) O Allaah! I seek Your protection that this should be a trap from You for Umar." He then recited the following verse:

﴿اَيَحْسَبُونَ اَنَّمَا نُمِدُّهُمْ بِهِ مِنْ مَّالٍ وَبَيْنَ ۖ نُسَارِعُ لَهُمْ فِي الْخَيْرَاتِ ۖ بَلْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ﴾ (سورة مؤمنون آيت ٥٥، ٥٦)

(When they see their prosperity in this world,) Do they think that by Us granting them an increase in wealth and sons we wish to hasten in granting them good? No (it is rather worse for them)! They fail to perceive. {Surah Mu'minoon, verses 55, 56} (1)

### The Narration of Hadhrat Abu Sinaan Duwali

Hadhrat Abu Sinaan Duwali reports that he once went to see Hadhrat Umar ﷺ at a time when a group of the earliest Muhaajireen were with him. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ sent for a basket resembling a sack or a bag which was brought to him from a fortress in Iraq. The basket contained a ring which one of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ's sons snatched up and put in his mouth. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ took it out of the child's mouth and began to weep. One of the persons with him asked, "Why do you weep when Allaah has granted you so many conquests, given you victory over your enemies and satisfied you?" Hadhrat Umar ﷺ replied, "I heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say, 'Whenever worldly wealth is opened up to a nation, Allaah casts enmity and hatred amongst them until the Day of Qiyaamah. This is what frightens me.'" (2)

### The Narration of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar

#### ﷺ About the Crying of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ reports, "After leading the salaah, Umar ﷺ would remain seated for awhile so that a person with any need may speak to him. He would stand up when there was none with any need. However, it once occurred that he led several salaahs without sitting afterwards. I said (to his slave), 'O Yarfa! Is the Ameerul Mu'mineen not well?' When he informed me that the Ameerul Mu'mineen was in good health, I sat down and Uthmaan bin Affaan ﷺ also joined me. (After a while) Yarfa came out and said, 'Come, O son of Affaan! Come, O son of Abbaas!' When we entered the room, we found before Umar ﷺ several heaps of money with a shoulder blade on each heap

(1) Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.358). Abd bin Humayd, Ibn Mundhir and Ibn Asaakir have reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.412).

(2) Ahmad, Bazaar and Abu Ya'la, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.144).

(shoulder blades were used as paper in those days). He said, 'Looking through all the people of Madinah, I found that the two of you had the biggest families.' Therefore, take this money and distribute it. You should then bring back what is left over. While Uthmaan ؓ took as much as he could, I knelt down and said, 'Will you give us more if it is less?' He replied, 'You are a chip off the old block (just like your father)! Was all of this not with Allaah when Muhammad ﷺ and his companions were eating scraps of leather?' I replied, 'Most certainly! It was all with Allaah while Muhammad ﷺ was alive. However, if these conquests took place at his hands, he would not have done as you are doing.' Umar ؓ became angry at this and asked, 'What then would he have done?' 'He would have eaten from it and fed us as well,' I replied. Umar ؓ then started weeping loudly until his ribs heaved. **He said, 'I wish that I could escape from this Khilaafah with a clean sheet, nothing in my favour and nothing against.'"**<sup>(1)</sup>

Another narration from Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ؓ states, "Umar ؓ once called for me and when I went to him, I found a leather tablecloth in front of him on which there was gold spread out. He said, 'Come and distribute this amongst your people. Allaah knows best why he kept this away from His Nabi ﷺ and from Abu Bakr ؓ and it has come to me. Is it good that I have been given or evil?' He then burst out crying as he said, 'Not at all! I swear by the Being Who controls my life! It was not for any evil reason that Allaah kept it away from His Nabi Rasool ﷺ and from Abu Bakr ؓ and then gave it to me for some good reason (it is evident that it is a test for me).'" <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The Incident with Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ**

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ narrates that Hadhrat Umar ؓ once sent for him. However, when he reached the door, he heard Hadhrat Umar ؓ crying loudly. He said, "Innaa Lillaahi wa Innaa Ilayhi Raaji'oon! A calamity must have struck Ameerul Mu'mineen!" He then entered the room and held Hadhrat Umar ؓ' s shoulders saying, "No need to grieve. No need to grieve." Hadhrat Umar ؓ remarked, "There is every need to grieve." He then took Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ by the hand and led him through the door. There lay several bags stacked one upon the other. Hadhrat Umar ؓ said, "The family of Khattaab now has no value in the sight of Allaah. If Allaah willed, He could have given this to my two predecessors (Rasulullaah ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ) and I could have followed the practice they would have set in this regard." Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ consoled Hadhrat Umar ؓ by saying, **"Sit down with us (the senior Sahabah ؓ) and we shall discuss the matter."** They then determined that Rasulullaah ﷺ's

(1) Humaydi, Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.207), Bazaar, Sa'eed bin Mansoor, Bayhaqi (Vol.6 Pg.358) and others, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.320). Bazaar's chain of narrators is reliable according to Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.242).

(2) Abu Ubayd, Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.218), Ibn Rahway, Shaashi and Hasan, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.317).

wives should receive four thousand each while everyone else received two thousand each. Eventually, all the money was distributed. <sup>(1)</sup>

## **The Fear of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ and his Weeping Over Worldly Prosperity**

### **He Weeps While Eating**

Hadhrat Ibraheem reports that some food was once served to Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ after he had fasted. He said, "Mus'ab bin Umayr ؓ who was a better person than I was martyred and shrouded in a sheet (so small) that would leave his legs exposed when his head was covered, and his head exposed when his feet were covered. Hamza ؓ who was also a better person than I, was also martyred. Thereafter, worldly wealth was spread out before us and we fear that our good deeds may have been rewarded in advance (in this world rather than in the Akhirah)." He then started weeping so much that he even left his food. <sup>(2)</sup>

### **Another Incident About him**

Hadhrat Naufal bin Ayaadh Hudhali says, "Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ was our companion and an excellent one indeed. He took us home one day and when he entered he first took a bath before sitting down with us. A platter with bread and meat was then served to us. When the platter was put down, Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ started to weep. 'What makes you weep, O Abu Muhammad?' we asked. He replied, 'Rasulullaah ﷺ passed away without him or his family filling their bellies with even barley bread. I do not think that what we have been kept back to enjoy is better than what they had.' <sup>(3)</sup>

## **He Asks Hadhrat Ummu Salamah ؓ About Worldly Prosperity and her Reply**

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ once went to Hadhrat Ummu Salamah ؓ and asked, "Dear mother! I fear that my wealth will destroy me because I am the wealthiest of the Quraysh." She advised him saying, "Dear son! Then spend (in charity) because I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say, 'Verily there are some of my companions who will never see me after I part from them.'" Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ؓ then left and happened to meet Hadhrat Umar ؓ. When he informed Hadhrat Umar ؓ about what Hadhrat Ummu Salamah ؓ had told him, Hadhrat Umar ؓ went to her and asked, "I ask you in the name of Allaah to tell me whether I am amongst them." She replied, "You are not. I shall henceforth not fulfil the request of anyone else (who

(1) Abu Ubayd and Adani, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.218).

(2) Bukhaari (Pg.579). Abu Nu'aym has also reported the narration in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.100)

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.99). Tirmidhi and Siraj have reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.2 Pg.417).

takes Allaah's name and asks me to inform them if they are amongst those companions or not)." (1)

## **The Fear of Hadhrat Khabbaab bin Arat رضي الله عنه and his Weeping Over Worldly Prosperity**

### **The Incident when some Sahabah ﷺ Visited him**

Hadhrat Yahya bin Ja'dah reports that some Sahabah ﷺ once visited Hadhrat Khabbaab رضي الله عنه during his illness. They said, "Good news for you, O Abu Abdullaah! You shall meet Muhammad ﷺ at the pond." He then pointed to the top and bottom storeys of his house and said, "How is that possible with all this when Rasulullaah ﷺ said, 'All that one of you requires are the provisions of a traveller?'" (2)

### **The Incident when he Passed Away**

Hadhrat Taariq bin Shihaab reports that a group of Sahabah ﷺ once visited Hadhrat Khabbaab رضي الله عنه during his illness and said, "Good news for you, O Abu Abdullaah! You shall be meeting your brothers tomorrow." Hadhrat Khabbaab رضي الله عنه then started weeping saying, "Remember that I am not afraid (of death). However, (I am crying because) you have reminded me of a group of people and called them my brothers whereas they have passed on with all their rewards intact (all reserved for the Aakhirah without receiving any part of it in this world). What I fear is that we may have already been given the rewards for the deeds you have mentioned (in this world) since we have lived on after them (and received much wealth)." (3)

Hadhrat Haaritha bin Mudarrib reports that when they visited Hadhrat Khabbaab رضي الله عنه, he had already taken seven brandings with a hot iron on his stomach (as treatment for his illness). He said, "Had Rasulullaah ﷺ not stated that no person should ever wish for death, I would have certainly wished for it now." Someone said to him, "(Why worry about your future?) Rather call to mind your companionship with Rasulullaah ﷺ and that you will soon be going to him." Hadhrat Khabbaab رضي الله عنه responded by saying, "I fear that what I have with me, may prevent me from meeting with him. I have forty thousand Dirhams here in my house." (4)

Another similar narration adds that Hadhrat Khabbaab رضي الله عنه said, "I saw a time when I was with Rasulullaah ﷺ without a single Dirham to my name. I now have beside my room forty thousand Dirhams." When his burial shroud was brought and he saw it, he wept as he said, "On the other hand, no shroud could be found for Hamza رضي الله عنه besides a striped sheet (so small) that when his head was covered, his feet would be uncovered and when his feet were covered, his

(1) Bazaar, reporting from reliable sources as confirmed by Haythami (Vol.9 Pg.72).

(2) Abu Ya'la and Tabraani, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.184).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.145) and Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.118).

(4) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.144).

head would be uncovered. Eventually, his head was covered and his feet covered with *Idhkhir* grass." (1)

Hadhrat Abu Waa'il Shaqeeq bin Salamah says that when they visited Hadhrat Khabbaab bin Arat رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ during his final illness, he said, "There is eighty thousand Dirhams in that box. By Allaah! Neither have I ever tied it up or refused it to any beggar (I never intended hoarding it, but it was too much to spend)." He then started weeping. When the others asked him what made him weep, he replied, "I am crying because my companions have passed on without the world decreasing any of their rewards (because they passed away as poor people). On the other hand, we have lived on after them (and received plenty wealth) to the extent that we found no place for the wealth except in sand (in buildings)." (2)

A narration of Hadhrat Abu Usaama states that Hadhrat Khabbaab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ expressed the wish that the world should have been something like dung. Yet another narration from Hadhrat Qais reports that Hadhrat Khabbaab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "A group of people have passed on before us who did not receive any worldly wealth. However, we lived on after them and received so much wealth that we could find nothing to spend it on besides on sand (buildings). A Muslim can be rewarded for everything he spends on except for that which he spends on sand (unnecessary building)." (3)

### **The Narration of Bukhaari about the Fear of Hadhrat Khabbaab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Bukhaari reports that Hadhrat Khabbaab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "We migrated with Rasulullaah ﷺ with no motives besides attaining the pleasure of Allaah. Our rewards are therefore forthcoming from Allaah. From us there were those who passed on without enjoying any part of their rewards (in this world). Amongst them was Mus'ab bin Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who was martyred during the Battle of Uhud. All that he left behind was a sheet (so small) that would leave his legs exposed when we covered his head, and his head exposed when we covered his feet. Rasulullaah ﷺ then instructed us to cover his head to cover his feet with *Idhkhir* grass. Then there are those of us whose fruits have ripened and they are busy picking it (they are enjoying the rewards of their deeds already in this world)." (4)

### **The Fear of Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and his Weeping Over Worldly Prosperity**

#### **An Incident with a Man from the Banu Abs Tribe**

A man from the Banu Abs tribe says, "I was once in the company of Hadhrat

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.145). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.117) has also reported a similar narration.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.145).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.146).

(4) Bukhaari. Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.85) and Ibn Abi Shaybah have reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.86).

Salmaan Faarsi ﷺ when he spoke about the treasures of Kisra (the Persian Emperor) that Allaah caused to fall to the hands of the Muslims. He then said, 'That Allaah Who gave all of this to you, Who gave you these victories and blessed you with what you have has kept it all away when Muhammad ﷺ was alive. (In those times) The Sahabah ﷺ would start the mornings without a single Dinaar, Dirham or even a *Mudd* of grain. Thereafter, O brother of the Banu Abs, we have this situation (we have now in which we have plenty of wealth).' We were later passing by some silos where grain was being separated from the chaff. Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ then repeated, 'That Allaah Who gave all of this to you, Who gave you these victories and blessed you with what you have has kept it all away when Muhammad ﷺ was alive. (In those times) The Sahabah ﷺ would start the mornings without a single Dinaar, Dirham or even a *Mudd* of grain. Thereafter, O brother of the Banu Abs, we have this situation'." (1)

A man from the Banu Abs tribe says, "I was once travelling with Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ along the banks of the Tigris River when he said to me, 'O brother from the Banu Abs tribe! Dismount and drink.' After I had drunk, he asked, 'How much of the river has your drinking decreased from the Tigris?' **'It decreased practically nothing,'** I responded. He then commented, **'That is knowledge. People take from it and decrease none of it.'** He then told me to mount the animal again and as we passed by some wheat and barley silos, he said, 'All of this has been opened up to us and kept back from Rasulullaah ﷺ and his companions. Do you think that this is for our benefit or not?' 'I do not know?' I replied. 'Well I know the answer,' he continued, 'it is bad for us and good for them. **Until the day he met Allaah, Rasulullaah ﷺ never filled his belly for three consecutive days.**'" (2)

## Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas ﷺ visits Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ

Abu Sufyaan reports from his teachers that Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas ﷺ visited Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ during his final illness. When Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ started to weep, Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas ﷺ asked, "What makes you cry? You are off to meet your companions and shall join Rasulullaah ﷺ at the pond. Rasulullaah ﷺ was pleased with you when he passed away." Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ replied, "I am neither crying for fear of death nor for greed of this world. However, Rasulullaah ﷺ once emphatically told us, 'Your means of living in this world should be only as much as the provisions a traveller takes on a journey.' **Yet look at all these black snakes around me** (these worldly possessions)." **The narrator says that all that he possessed were a jug for water, a utensil for washing clothes and similar such household necessities.** Hadhrat Sa'd ﷺ then said to him, "Give us some advices that we could hold on to after your demise." Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ said, "Remember your Rabb

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.199).

(2) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.324) has commented on the chain of narrators.

whenever you intend doing something, at the time of passing judgement and whenever you are distributing." (1)

A narration of Haakim states that all Hadhrat Salmaan رضي الله عنه possessed at the time was a dish for washing clothes, a plate and a jug.

Hadhrat Anas رضي الله عنه narrates that when Hadhrat Salmaan رضي الله عنه fell ill, Hadhrat Sa'd رضي الله عنه visited him. When he saw Hadhrat Salmaan رضي الله عنه weeping, Hadhrat Sa'd رضي الله عنه asked, "What makes you cry, dear brother? Did you not spend time in the company of Rasulullaah ﷺ?" Hadhrat Sa'd رضي الله عنه then continues to enumerate various accomplishments of Hadhrat Salmaan رضي الله عنه (to give him encouragement). Hadhrat Salmaan رضي الله عنه replied, "I am not crying for any one of two things. I am not crying for greed of this world nor for dislike of the Aakhirah. I am crying because Rasulullaah ﷺ gave me explicit instructions that I have transgressed." "What did he instruct you with?" asked Hadhrat Sa'd رضي الله عنه. Hadhrat Salmaan رضي الله عنه said, "The instructions of Rasulullaah ﷺ were that only the provisions of a traveller is sufficient for us. I think that I have certainly transgressed the instruction. As for you, O Sa'd. My advice is that you fear Allaah when you pass judgement, when you distribute and when you make any intentions." A narrator called Thaabit says that he received the news that the estate that Hadhrat Salmaan رضي الله عنه left amounted to only twenty odd Dirhams and a little money for expenses. (2)

### Why Hadhrat Salmaan رضي الله عنه was Concerned at the Time of Death

Hadhrat Aamir bin Abdullaah narrates that when Hadhrat Salmaan "al Khayr"<sup>(3)</sup> رضي الله عنه was on his deathbed, the people noticed that he was somewhat uneasy. They asked "O Abu Abdullaah! What makes you so restless when you were amongst the earliest Muslims and when you accompanied Rasulullaah ﷺ in great battles and coveted conquests?" Hadhrat Salmaan رضي الله عنه replied, "What concerns me is that when he was parting from us, my beloved friend ﷺ explicitly instructed that the mere provisions of a traveller should suffice for us. This is what makes me so uneasy." When all the possessions were evaluated, it amounted to only fifteen Dirhams. (4) Although other narrations<sup>(5)</sup> state that Hadhrat Salmaan رضي الله عنه's estate amounted to fifteen Dinaars, others are unanimous that they totalled less than twenty Dirhams (not Dinaars). In fact, a narration from Hadhrat Ali bin Badheemah<sup>(6)</sup> states that after all his assets were

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.195), as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.127). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.65). Ibnul A'raabi has reported a similar narration in brief, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.147).

(2) Ibn Maajah, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.128).

(3) His title that Rasulullaah ﷺ gave to him.

(4) Ibn Hibbaan, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.184).

(5) Ibn Asaakir and Ibn Hibbaan as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.45). Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.197) has also reported the narration.

(6) Tabraani, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.186).



sold, they fetched a price of only fourteen Dirhams.

## **The Fear of Hadhrat Abu Haashim bin Utba bin Rabee'Ah Qurashi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

### **The Incident with Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ at the time of death**

Hadhrat Abu Waa'il narrates that Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came to visit Hadhrat Abu Haashim bin Utba رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when he fell ill. Finding him in tears, Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked, "What makes you weep dear uncle? Are you suffering with pain or are you grieving over leaving this world?" "Not at all," he replied, "I am crying because Rasulullaah ﷺ had given us explicit advice that we failed to adhere to." "What was that advice?" enquired Hadhrat Mu'aawiya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Abu Haashim رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "I heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say, 'It is sufficient only to possess a servant and a conveyance to use in the path of Allaah.' Today I find that I have accumulated plenty of wealth." A narration of Razeen states that after the demise of Hadhrat Abu Haashim bin Utba رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, all his assets were evaluated thirty Dirhams. This even included a dish that he used for kneading dough and for eating. <sup>(1)</sup>

### **Fear of Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jaraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and his Weeping Over Worldly Prosperity**

Hadhrat Abu Hasanah Muslim bin Akyas the freed slave of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Aamir reports that when someone once went to Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jaraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he found him weeping. "What makes you weep, O Abu Ubaydah?" he asked. Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "I am weeping because Rasulullaah ﷺ once made mention of the conquests and spoils of war that Allaah would grant the Muslims. He also made mention of (conquering) Shaam and then said, 'O Abu Ubaydah! If your life is prolonged (to see the times of these conquests), three servants will be enough for you; one servant to serve you, one to travel with you and another for your family to serve them. At that time, three animals will be enough for you; one to ride, one to transport your goods and another for your servant.' Now I see that my house is full of servants and that my stables are full of animals and horses. How will I meet Rasulullaah ﷺ after this? Rasulullaah ﷺ also said to us, 'The most beloved and closest of you to me is the one who meets me in the condition that he left me.'"<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) Tirmidhi, Nasa'ee, Ibn Maajah and Ibn Hibbaan, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.184). Baghawi and Ibnus Sakan have reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.4 Pg.201). Haakim has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.149).

(2) Ahmad. Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.253) has commented on the chain of narrators. Ibn Asaakir has reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.73).

## The Abstinence of Rasulullaah ﷺ and the Sahabah ﷺ and How they Left the World Without Bothering About it

### The Abstinence of Rasulullaah ﷺ

#### The Narration of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ About the Imprint of a Mat on Rasulullaah ﷺ's Side

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas ﷺ reports that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ once told him about the time when he visited Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ was lying on a straw mat and when Hadhrat Umar ﷺ sat down he noticed that Rasulullaah ﷺ because was not wearing an upper garment, the mat had made imprints on his side. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ was also startled to see that all the room contained was a handful of barley close to a Saa in weight, some acacia leaves in one corner (used for dying cloth) and a piece of leather hanging. When tears started flowing from Hadhrat Umar ﷺ's eyes, Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, "What makes you weep, O son of Khattaab?" Hadhrat Umar ﷺ replied, "O Nabi of Allaah ﷺ! Why should I not weep when the mat has left an imprint on your side and what I see here is the sum total of all your belongings? You are the Nabi of Allaah and His chosen servant and this is all you have whereas the Emperors of Rome and Persia have all types of fruits and rivers (and other luxuries)!" Rasulullaah ﷺ consoled him saying, "O son of Khattaab! Are you not satisfied that they should have the world while we have the Akhirah?" <sup>(1)</sup>

Another narration from Hadhrat Umar ﷺ states, "I once sought permission to see Rasulullaah ﷺ. When I entered an upper storey room he was occupying, Rasulullaah ﷺ was lying on a coarse cloth with part of his body in the sand. His pillow was filled with the bark of a date palm, hanging over his head was a piece of leather and in a corner of the room lay some acacia leaves. After greeting Rasulullaah ﷺ and sitting down, I asked, "You are the Nabi of Allaah and His chosen servant (lying on a little coarse cloth) while the Emperors of Persia and Rome are sleeping on golden beds with bedding made of velvet and silk." Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "Their luxuries have been brought to them in this world and will soon come to an end whereas our luxuries are postponed for the Akhirah (and will never finish)." <sup>(2)</sup>

According to yet another narration states that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ once went to see Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ was lying down on a straw mat that had left an imprint on his side. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Why do you rather not choose a softer bedding?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "What

(1) Ibn Maajah.

(2) Haakim. Ibn Hibbaan has reported a similar narration from Hadhrat Anas ﷺ who reports from Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.161). Ahmad and Abu Ya'la have also reported the narration of Hadhrat Anas ﷺ but Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.326) has commented on the chain of narrators in Imaam Ahmad's narration.

interest have I in this world? My relationship with this world is merely like a traveller on a journey during summer. He stops to take shade beneath a tree for a short while and then proceeds on his journey, leaving the tree behind."<sup>(1)</sup>

### The Bedding of Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا says, "A woman from the Ansaar once visited me and noticed that the bedding of Rasulullaah ﷺ was merely a double-folded sheet. She then sent me a bedding that was filled with wool. When Rasulullaah ﷺ came to me, he asked, "What is this, O Aa'isha?" I then informed him that the Ansaari lady had come and when she saw the bedding, she left and sent this bedding. Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Return it, O Aa'isha. By Allaah! if I wanted, Allaah would make mountains of gold and silver travel with me."<sup>(2)</sup>

### The Food and Clothing of Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ wore woollen clothing and patched shoes. He also said that Rasulullaah ﷺ ate Bashi and his clothing was made of coarse cloth. When someone asked Hadhrat Hasan what Bashi was, he replied that it was coarsely ground barley which Rasulullaah ﷺ only managed to swallow with a sip of water.<sup>(3)</sup>

### The Incident of Rasulullaah ﷺ and Hadhrat Ummu Ayman رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

Hadhrat Ummu Ayman رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا narrates that she once sifted some flour and made bread for Rasulullaah ﷺ (with the refined flour rather than with the coarse flour Rasulullaah ﷺ was used to). (When she served it to Rasulullaah ﷺ,) He asked, "What is this?" Hadhrat Ummu Ayman رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا replied, "It is something we prepare in our country (Abyssinia) and I wished to make you some bread from it." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Put it back in the mill and knead it again (so that it can be made into a coarse type of bread)."<sup>(4)</sup>

### A narration of Hadhrat Salma رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

Hadhrat Salma رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا the wife of Hadhrat Abu Raafi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Hadhrat Hasan bin Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once came to her and said, "Make for us some food that Rasulullaah ﷺ liked to eat." She said to them, "But you may not like it nowadays (because you are used to better foods)." However, she stood up and ground some barley. She then blew off the very rough chaff and made some bread. The gravy (for the bread) was olive oil and she also sprinkled some

(1) Ahmad, Ibn Hibaan and Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.160). Ibn Maajah and Tirmidhi have reported a similar narration from Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.159). Ibn Hibbaan and Tabraani have also reported the narration from Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.162) and *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.10 Pg.327).

(2) Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.163).

(3) Ibn Maajah and Haakim, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.163).

(4) Ibn Maajah and Ibn Abi Dunya, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.154).

chillies on it. She then served it to them saying, "This is what Rasulullaah ﷺ liked."<sup>(1)</sup>

## The Narration of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar

### ﷺ About the Abstinence of Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ reports that they once accompanied Rasulullaah ﷺ into an Ansaari's orchard. Rasulullaah ﷺ picked up some dates from the ground and ate them. "What is the matter, O son of Umar? Why are you not eating?" Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ replied, "I do not feel like eating." "Well, I certainly do," said Rasulullaah ﷺ, "because it is now four day since I have had anything to eat. If I wished, I could have prayed to my Rabb to give what the Emperors of Rome and Persia have. O son of Umar! What will be your condition when you live on to be with people who will store a year's provisions and (people's) trust in Allaah will be weak." Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ says, "By Allaah! We were still standing there when Allaah revealed the verse:

﴿وَكَايْنٍ مِّنْ دَابَّةٍ لَا تَحْمِلُ رِزْقَهَا ۗ اللَّهُ يَرْزُقُهَا وَإِيَّاكُمْ ۚ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ﴾

(سورة عنكبوت آیت ٦٠)

How many are the animals who do not *(even)* carry their own provision *(as you do)*? *(Despite this,)* Allaah *(still)* sustains them and you *(people)* as well. He is the All Hearing *(hears all your du'aas)*, the All Knowing *(knows your needs and will fulfil them)*. {Surah Ankaboot, verse 60}

Rasulullaah ﷺ then said, "Allaah has neither commanded me to amass worldly possessions nor to follow my desires. **Whoever amasses worldly wealth with the intention of using it in the remaining portion of his life should remember that life is in Allaah's hands. Take note that I do not amass Dinaars or Dirhams and I do not store provisions for tomorrow.**"<sup>(2)</sup>

## The Narration of Ummul Mu'mineen Hadhrat

### Aa'isha ﷺ

Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ narrates that when a cup containing milk and honey was given to Rasulullaah ﷺ, he commented, "A combination of two drinks as well two meals in one cup. I have no need for such a thing. Take note that I do not say that this is Haraam but on the Day of Qiyaamah I do not like my Rabb to question me about the extravagance of this world. I humble myself before Allaah. Whoever humbles himself for Allaah, Allaah will elevate him and whoever behaves arrogantly, Allaah will lower him. Allaah will grant independence to the one who spends thriftily and Allaah will love the one who remembers death."<sup>(3)</sup>

(1) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.325) has commented on the chain of narrators. However, *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.159) states that Tabraani's chain of narrators is sound.

(2) Ibn Hibbaan, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.149). Ibn Abu Haatim, as quoted in the *Tafseer* of Ibn Katheer (Vol.3 Pg.420).

(3) Tabraani in his *Awsat*, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.158). Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.325) has commented on the chain of narrators.

## The Abstinence of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### The Narration of Hadhrat Zaid bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in this Regard

Hadhrat Zaid bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates, "We were once with Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when he asked for something to drink. When some water mixed with honey was brought and put in his hand, he started to cry and sobbed a lot. He wept so much that we thought that something was seriously wrong with him. However, we did not ask him anything. When he stopped crying, we asked, 'O Khalifah of Rasulullaah ﷺ! What made you weep so much?' He replied, 'I was once with Rasulullaah ﷺ when I saw him repel something from himself which I could not see. I asked, 'O Rasulullaah ﷺ! What was it I saw you repel from yourself when I could see nothing?' He replied, 'The world leapt towards me and I (repelled it as I) said, 'Get away from me!' It then said, 'I know that you will never take me.' It was this that made it difficult for me (to drink the honey water). I feared that I may oppose the way of Rasulullaah ﷺ and that the world would get hold of me.'" (1)

In another narration, Hadhrat Zaid bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that when Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once asked for a drink, he was given a cup with honey mixed in water. As he took it to his mouth, he started weeping and this made everyone around him cry as well. When he stopped crying, the people around him were still in tears. The same thing happened a second time and this time he cried so much that the people could not even ask him anything. When he eventually wiped his face and stopped crying, the people asked him the reason for his crying. The rest of the narration is similar to the one above except that he also said, "It (the world) then said (to Rasulullaah ﷺ), 'Remember! I swear by Allaah that although you have slipped through my grasp, those after you will be unable to do so.'" (2)

### The Narration of Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا Stating that Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ left Nothing Behind

Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا says, "Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ passed away without leaving behind a Dinaar or a Dirham. Just before his demise, he took all his money and deposited it in the Baytul Maal."

Another narration from Hadhrat Urwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ states that when he was made Khalifah, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ deposited every Dinaar and Dirham he possessed into the Baytul Maal. He said, "I used to trade and seek my livelihood with this money. Now that I am the Khalifah, public affairs have preoccupied me from trade and earning a livelihood." (3)

(1) Bazaar. Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.254) has commented on the chain of narrators but Ibnul Mundhir (*Targheeb wat Tarheeb* Vol.5 Pg.168) says that the chain is sound and that Ibn Abi Dunya has also reported the narration.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.30). Haakim and Bayhaqi have also reported the narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.37).

(3) Ahmad in his *Zuhd*, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.132).

### **The Incident Between him and Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Ataa bin Saa'ib narrates that the morning after Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was appointed Khalifah, he had some shawls over his arm and was proceeding to the marketplace (to do business as usual). "Where are you off to?" asked Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "I am off to the marketplace," replied Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ enquired further, "What will you be doing there now that you have been put in charge of the Muslims?" "How will I then feed my family?" asked Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "Let us go to Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and he will fix an allowance for you (from the Baytul Maal)." The two men then proceeded to Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who said, "I shall fix for you the average allowance of a Muhaajir which is neither too much nor too little. You will also receive a set of clothing for summer and one for winter but when you have worn out a set of clothing, you will return it before taking another." They then determined that he would receive half a goat every day without the head and innards. <sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Humayd bin Hilaal**

Hadhrat Humayd bin Hilaal reports that when Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was appointed as Khalifah, some of the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ suggested that he should receive an allowance from the Baytul Maal. It was eventually agreed that he should receive two shawls and when he wore them out, he could receive another two after returning the old ones. He would also receive an animal for travelling and as much for household expenses as he normally spent before becoming the Khalifah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was happy with this. <sup>(2)</sup>

### **The Abstinence of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

#### **Some Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ Feel that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ should Receive a Larger Allowance but he Rejects the Idea**

Hadhrat Saalim bin Abdullaah reports that when Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ became the Khalifah, he took the same allowance that was fixed for Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Although he continued with it, it became difficult for him to fulfil his needs with it. When a group of the Muhaajireen that included Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once convened, it was Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who suggested Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ be informed that his allowance should be increased. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ agreed saying, "That is exactly what I had wanted some time ago. Let us go." However, Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ cautioned, "This is Umar we are talking about! Let us first ascertain what his reaction would be. Let us rather approach (his daughter) Hafsa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and ask her. We will also ask her to keep the matter a secret."

(1) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.129).

(2) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.130).

They then went to Hadhrat Hafsah ؓ and told her that she should inform Hadhrat Umar ؓ about the suggestion coming from a group of people. They stressed that she should not mention their names unless Hadhrat Umar ؓ accepted the proposal. They then left.

When Hadhrat Hafsah ؓ met Hadhrat Umar ؓ to discuss the matter, she noticed the anger on his face. "Who are these people?" Hadhrat Umar ؓ demanded to know. "I cannot tell you until I know your opinion," she replied. Hadhrat Umar ؓ then said, "If I knew who they were, I would scar their faces. You are my only medium with them. I ask you to tell me in the name of Allaah what was the best clothing that Rasulullaah ﷺ wore in your house?" She replied, "Two reddish brown garments which he wore when receiving delegations and delivering sermons on Fridays." "And what was the best food Rasulullaah ﷺ ate at your house?" Hadhrat Umar ؓ asked further. Hadhrat Hafsah ؓ replied, "I once made bread from barley flour and when it was still hot, I poured over it some oil left at the bottom of our oil can. This made it moist and soft and Rasulullaah ﷺ ate it with great relish." Hadhrat Umar ؓ then asked, "And what bedding did Rasulullaah ﷺ use with you that was most comfortable?" She replied, "It was made from a thick material which we four-folded in summer beneath us. During winter we double-folded it beneath us and used the other portion to cover ourselves."

Hadhrat Umar ؓ then said, "Dear Hafsah! Take this message from me (to the group of Muhaajireen) that Rasulullaah ﷺ had set a precedent in all matters. He had kept extravagance in its place (without indulging in it) and sufficed only with what was necessary. By Allaah! I shall also keep extravagance in its place and suffice with bare necessities. The example of myself and my two companions (Rasulullaah ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ) are like three persons on a road. The first took along his provisions and reached his destination. The second followed suit and also reached the destination. Now the third is on the road. If he sticks to their way and is content with the provisions they took, he will meet them and be with them. However, if he takes a road other than the one they took, he will not be able to meet up with them." <sup>(1)</sup>

### The Narration of Hadhrat Hasan Basri

Hadhrat Hasan Basri says that he once attended a gathering in the Jaami Masjid of Basrah where he found some Sahabah ؓ speaking about the abstinence of Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ and Hadhrat Umar ؓ. They were also discussing the personalities of the two men and the military conquests that Allaah had given Islaam under their leadership. Moving closer to the gathering, he found Hadhrat Ahnaf bin Qais Tameemi ؓ sitting with them. Hadhrat Ahnaf ؓ was saying, "Umar bin Khattaab ؓ dispatched us on a military expedition to Iraq and it was then that Allaah allowed us to conquer Iraq and various Persian cities. There we took possession of white Persian and Khurasan

(1) Tabari (Vol.4 Pg.164). Ibn Asaakir has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.408).

cloth, which we took with us and started to wear. When we came to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ (in Madinah), he turned his face away from us and did not speak to us. This was a hard blow to the Sahabah ﷺ. We then approached his son Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ who was sitting in the Masjid. When we complained to him about the cold treatment we received from the Ameerul Mu'mineen, he said, 'The Ameerul Mu'mineen (ignored you because he) saw you wearing clothing that he neither saw Rasulullaah ﷺ nor his successor Abu Bakr ﷺ wearing.'

Hadhrat Ahnaf ﷺ continues, "We then returned to our homes, removed the clothing and wore the clothing that Umar ﷺ was used to seeing us wear. (When we again went to meet him) Hadhrat Umar ﷺ stood up and greeted each one of us individually. He even embraced each of us as if he had never seen us before. When we brought the booty before him, he distributed it equally between us. Amongst the booty presented to him was a container with yellow and red sweetmeats. When he tasted it, he found it to be extremely delicious. He then turned to us and said, 'O assembly of Muhaajireen and Ansaar! I swear by Allaah that it will be for food like this that a son will kill his father and a brother will kill his brother.' According to his instructions, the sweetmeats were then distributed amongst the children of those Sahabah ﷺ who were martyred during the time of Rasulullaah ﷺ. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ then got up and left, with the Sahabah ﷺ walking behind him."

Some of the Sahabah ﷺ said, "O assembly of Muhaajireen and Ansaar! Just look at the abstinence of this man and his attire. We have had to endure plenty of embarrassment on account of him because since Allaah has granted him victory over the domains of Rome and Persia and the far reaches of the East and West, many Arab and non-Arab delegations come to him and see him wearing the same robe with twelve patches. You people are the senior companions of Rasulullaah ﷺ who are veterans of many great battles. You are also the early vanguards from the Muhaajireen and Ansaar. Therefore, O companions of Rasulullaah ﷺ, why do you not ask him to change his robe for something softer that would instil awe into someone looking on. He should also have (an elaborate) meal platter served to him every morning and another every evening from which he could eat and also feed the Muhaajireen and Ansaar with him."

All of them unanimously agreed that only two persons could suggest this to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ. They were Hadhrat Ali bin Abi Taalib ﷺ because he was the boldest before Hadhrat Umar ﷺ and also his father-in-law. The other was Hadhrat Umar ﷺ's daughter Hadhrat Hafsa ﷺ because she was the wife of Rasulullaah ﷺ. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ respected her because of her relationship with Rasulullaah ﷺ. When they approached Hadhrat Ali ﷺ, he refused to do it and referred the people to the wives of Rasulullaah ﷺ because they were after all the mothers of all Mu'mineen and could therefore address Hadhrat Umar ﷺ without fear.

They then asked Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ and Hadhrat Hafsa ﷺ at a time



when the two happened to be together. When Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ agreed to ask Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, Hadhrat Hafsaah ﷺ said, "I don't think that he will oblige. However, you will soon find out." When the two ladies went to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, he welcomed them in. Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! Will you permit us to say something?" "Go ahead and speak, O Ummul Mu'mineen," replied Hadhrat Umar ﷺ. She said, "Rasulullaah ﷺ has passed on to his way to Jannah and to Allaah's pleasure without taking any portion of this world and without the world coming to him. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ passed on in a like manner in the footsteps of Rasulullaah ﷺ after reviving his Sunnah, finishing off those who rejected Islaam and giving thorough replies to those who trod the path of falsehood. He exercised justice amongst the people, distributed wealth amongst them with equity and pleased the Rabb of creation. Allaah then took him into His mercy and joined him with His Nabi ﷺ and those most high (the Ambiyaa in the high ranks of Jannah). Neither did he desire this world nor did it come to him. Allaah has now conquered the treasures of Roman and Persian Emperors at your hands and gave you their lands. Their wealth has been carried to you and the ends of the East and West have fallen to your feet. We now anticipate even more from Allaah to bolster Islaam. Envoys from the various non-Arab tribes come to you and many Arab delegations also meet with you while you are wearing that robe that has twelve patches. Why do you not change your robe for something softer that would instil awe into someone looking on and have a meal platter served to you every morning and another every evening from which you could eat and also feed the Muhaajireen and Ansaar with you?"

When he heard this, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ started weeping profusely. He then asked, "I ask you to tell me in the name of Allaah whether Rasulullaah ﷺ ever filled himself with even barley bread for ten nights or even five or three nights? Or did he ever eat both a morning and evening meal in a day until he met Allaah?" Addressing Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ continued, **"Do you ever know of a time when food was served to Rasulullaah ﷺ on a table that was even a handspan higher than the ground? Or was it that when he wanted food, it was placed on the ground and (after eating) it was then taken away?"** Both ladies replied, "We swear by Allaah that this was the case." He then said, "The two of you are the wives of Rasulullaah ﷺ and the mothers of the Mu'mineen. You have rights over all the Mu'mineen and especially over me. However, you have come to encourage me towards things of this world when I know that **Rasulullaah ﷺ wore a woollen robe so rough in texture that it actually scratched his skin.** Do you know about this?" "We swear by Allaah that we do!" they both admitted.

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ continued, "Do you not know that Rasulullaah ﷺ used to sleep on a single folded robe? And, O Aa'isha, did you not have a coarse sheet made of animal hairs that Rasulullaah ﷺ used as a rug during the day and bedding during the nights? When we used to come to see him, we could always

notice the imprints of the straw mat on his sides. O Hafsah! Remember that you told me that one night you double folded the bedding and finding it soft, Rasulullaah ﷺ slept through the night and woke up only with Bilaal's Adhaan. He then said to you, 'O Hafsah! What have you done? You had double folded the bedding last night, causing sleep to carry me through to the morning. What need have I for this world? Why do you preoccupy me with soft beds?' O Hafsah! Don't you know that all Rasulullaah ﷺ's earlier and later error had been forgiven? Yet he went hungry in the evenings, spent his sleeping hours in Sajdah and remained in Ruku, Sajdah, weeping and humbling himself before Allaah throughout the hours of the day and night. This he did until the day Allaah took him into the fold of His mercy and pleasure. Umar shall never eat good foods, and shall never wear fine clothing because he has a perfect example in his two companions (Rasulullaah ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ). He shall also never eat two meals at the same time except for having salt and olive oil together. **He shall eat meat only once a month just so that his month passes like the masses.**"

The two ladies then left and informed the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ about what had transpired. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ remained like this until he eventually left to meet Allaah.<sup>(1)</sup>

### His Abstinence in Eating

Hadhrat Ikrama bin Khaalid narrates that Hadhrat Hafsah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, Hadhrat Ibn Mutee رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once addressed Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ saying, "If you eat good food, it would give you more strength to establish the truth." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "I know well that each of you wish me well, but I have left my two companions Rasulullaah ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ on a certain route and if I leave that route, I shall not be able to meet them at the destination."<sup>(2)</sup>

Hadhrat Abu Umaamah bin Sahl bin Hunayf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says that for a long period of time, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took nothing from the Baytul Maal. He eventually reached a stage where he started suffering poverty (because involvement in public matters gave him no time to engage in trade). He then sent for some of the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ to consult with them. He addressed them saying, "My task has preoccupied me (from earning), so what (allowance) do you see appropriate for me?" Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Affaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "**(So much) That you are able to eat and feed others as well.**" Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Zaid bin Amr bin Nufayl رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ echoed the opinion. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then asked Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "What have you to say about it?" Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "**(So much that is sufficient for your) Morning and evening meals.**" Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ abided by this opinion.<sup>(3)</sup>

Hadhrat Qataadah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to say, "Had I

(1) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.408).

(2) Abdur Razzaq, Bayhaqi and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.411).

(3) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.411).

so wished, I could be eating the best of foods and wearing the finest of clothing. However, I prefer to rather perpetuate my luxuries (by reserving them for the Akhirah)." It has also been narrated that when Hadhrat Umar ﷺ once arrived in Shaam, food that he had never before set eyes upon was prepared for him. He asked, "While we eat this, what will the poor Muslims have who die without filling themselves with even barley bread?" Hadhrat Umar bin Waleed replied, "They shall have Jannah." Tears then started to flow from the eyes of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ as he said, "If this (food) is our share while they have made off with Jannah, then they have certainly excelled us with a tremendous virtue."<sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Incident with his Son Hadhrat Abdullaah ﷺ and Daughter Hadhrat Hafsah ﷺ**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ (the son of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ) narrates that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ once came to his house while he was eating. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ made space for his father at the head of the table. (When he sat down) Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ said, "Bismillaah" and then put his hand to the food. He ate a morsel and then another. Thereafter, he commented, "I can taste the presence of something that is not the natural fat of meat (this meat has not been cooked in its own fat)." Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ submitted, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! I went to the marketplace (with two Dirhams) to look for some fatty meat to buy but found that it was too expensive (more than two Dirhams). I then bought the meat of a thin animal for a Dirham and cooked it with some butter that I bought for another Dirham. I wanted each member of my family to have at least one bone to eat.

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ then said, "Whenever these two things (meat and butter) came to Rasoolullah ﷺ, he only ate one of them and gave the other away as Sadaqah (I shall therefore not eat)." Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ said, "Please eat, O Ameerul Mu'mineen! Whenever the two again come in my possession at the same time, I shall also do the same." "I cannot," replied Hadhrat Umar ﷺ.<sup>(2)</sup>

Abu Haazim reports that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ once went to see his daughter Hadhrat Hafsah ﷺ who served him some cold gravy and bread. She then poured some olive oil into it. "Two gravies in one!" remarked Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, "I shall not eat this until the day I meet Allaah."<sup>(3)</sup>

### **The Narrations of Hadhrat Anas ﷺ and Hadhrat Saa'ib bin Yazeed ﷺ Concerning the Food of Hadhrat Umar ﷺ**

Hadhrat Anas ﷺ says, "When he was Khalifah, I saw that when a Saa of dates was given to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ, he would even eat the dates that were of an inferior quality."

(1) Abd bin Humayd and Ibn Jareer, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.402).

(2) Ibn Maajah, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.146).

(3) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.230).

Hadhrat Saa'ib bin Yazeed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports, "I often had dinner with Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when he ate bread and (dry) meat. He would then wipe his hands on his feet saying, 'This is the serviette of Umar and his family.'" A narration of Deenowri from Hadhrat Thaabit states that when Hadhrat Jaarood once ate with Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and had finished the meal, he asked one of the servants to get him a serviette to wipe his hands. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, "Wipe your hands off on your sleeve (because the meal was dry and your hands have hardly been soiled)." (1)

## Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Reminds People of a Verse of the Qur'aan

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Abu Layla reports that when some people from Iraq once came to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he noticed that they ate very little (because they were used to good food and did not like his simple food). He then said to them, "O Iraqis! If I wanted, I could also have sumptuous meals prepared for me as you have. However, we wish to rather perpetuate our luxuries of this world (by forsaking them here) to find them in the Aakhirah. Have you not heard that (in the Aakhirah) Allaah will say to some people:

﴿أَذْهَبْتُمْ طَيِّبَاتِكُمْ فِي حَيَاتِكُمُ الدُّنْيَا﴾ (سورة احقاف آيت ٢٠)

"You have used up your good things in your worldly life *(and therefore have nothing for yourselves here)*". {Surah Ahqaaf, verse 20} (2)

A companion of Hadhrat Habeeb bin Abi Thaabit narrates that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once met a group of Iraqis with whom was Hadhrat Jareer bin Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When a platter of food prepared from bread and olive oil was served to them, they ate only very little (because they did not like it). Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said to them, "I have seen what you have done. What do you want? Do you want various types of sweets and savouries served hot and cold (according to your desire) and then have to cram it all into your bellies?" (3)

Hadhrat Humayd bin Hilaal reports that Hadhrat Hafs bin Abul Aas often joined Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ for meals but ate nothing. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked, "What prevents you from eating our food?" Hadhrat Hafs replied, "Your food is very coarse and thick. I prefer to eat the smooth variety of food that is prepared for me." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ told him, "Do you think that I cannot give instructions for all the hairs of a goat to be removed and then the meat roasted for me? Do you think that I cannot give instructions for flour to be sifted through a cloth and then prepared as refined bread? Do you think that I cannot give instructions for raisins to be put into a container and then soaked in water to produce a (delicious) drink that resemble the blood of a deer (in colour)?" Hadhrat Hafs commented, "You seem to know all about living a good life." "Certainly," replied Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "I swear by the Being Who controls my

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.230).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.49).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.49), as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.405).

life! Had I not disliked that it should reduce my good deeds on the Day of Qiyaamah, I would have joined you in your lives of luxury." (1)

Hadhrat Saalim bin Abdullaah narrates that Hadhrat Umar ﷺ used to say, "By Allaah! We have no concern for the luxuries of this world. We could easily give instructions for the hairs of a kid goat to be removed and then roasted. We could likewise give instructions for the best of wheat to be used for our bread and for raisins to be soaked overnight in a container (to produce a sweet drink) until it resembles the eyes of a partridge. We could then have all these things to eat and drink. However, we prefer to perpetuate our luxuries because we have heard Allaah say (to some people on the Day of Qiyaamah):

﴿أَذْهَبْتُمْ طَيِّبَاتِكُمْ فِي حَيَاتِكُمُ الدُّنْيَا﴾ (سورة احقاف آيت ٢٠)

"You have used up your good things in your worldly life (and therefore have nothing for yourselves here)". {Surah Ahqaaf, verse 20} (2)

### The Incident with Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ

Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ narrates, "I came to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ with a delegation from Basrah. Whenever we met him (and ate with him), we noticed that every day he was served pieces of the same bread. At times, we would have something like butter, olive oil or milk with it. There were times when we would have boiled strips of dried meat as well. Although we sometimes ate fresh meat, those occasions were very rare. One day Hadhrat Umar ﷺ said to us, 'By Allaah! I have noticed how little you eat and that you seem to dislike my food. By Allaah! Had I so wished, I could be eating the best of foods and leading the most opulent life. Take note that I am not unaware of delicacies like roasted breast and hump meats (of a camel), refined bread and spicy relishes. However, (I do not have them because) I have heard Allaah reprimanding a nation for something they had done when he says:

﴿أَذْهَبْتُمْ طَيِّبَاتِكُمْ فِي حَيَاتِكُمُ الدُّنْيَا﴾ (سورة احقاف آيت ٢٠)

"You have used up your good things in your worldly life (and therefore have nothing for yourselves here)". {Surah Ahqaaf, verse 20}

Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ suggested to his companions that they speak to Ameerul Mu'mineen about allotting to them some food from the Baytul Maal. When they addressed him, Hadhrat Umar ﷺ said, "O assembly of governors! Are you not satisfied with that with which I satisfy myself?" They submitted, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! Madinah is located in an area where living is hard. We do not think that your food is eaten when it is served (to others). However, we live in a fertile land and when the food of our leaders is served, it is always well eaten (we therefore have many people to feed)."

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ lowered his head for awhile and then raised it saying, "I shall allow you two goats and two bags (of flour) from the Baytul Maal every day. In the mornings, a goat and bag should be prepared. You should eat from it

(1) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.403).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.49).

and feed those with you. You may also have a Halaal drink prepared, from which you drink first and then give to those on your right and then those after them. Thereafter, you should proceed for your necessities. Later in the evenings, the other goat and bag should be prepared for you and your companions to eat from. Remember that you should also provide for the people at their homes and ensure that their families are well fed. If you do not provide enough for the people, their character will never improve and their hungry ones will not be satiated. I swear by Allaah that despite this (allowance I have allotted), I still believe that ruination will come quickly to a town from which two goats and two bags are taken every day." (1)

### The Incident with Hadhrat Utba bin Farqad

Hadhrat Utba bin Farqad reports, "I once brought to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ a few baskets full of sweetmeats. 'What is this?' he asked. I replied, 'Because you spend the beginning of the day fulfilling the needs of the people, I wanted you to have some food to return to so that you may replenish your strength.' Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ opened one of the baskets and asked, 'O Utba! Tell me in the name of Allaah whether you have given every Muslim a basket like this.' 'O Ameerul Mu'mineen!' I replied, 'You would be unable to do that even if you spent all the money of the Qais tribe.' 'Then I have no need for this,' he said. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then called for a plate of *Thareed* made from coarse bread and tough meat. He relished the meal as we ate together. I stretched my hand towards a piece of food that I thought was from the hump of the camel, only to discover that it was muscle tendons. I kept chewing on a piece of meat that I could not get down my throat and when I noticed that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was not looking at me, I put it between the plate and the tablecloth. Thereafter, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ called for a large container of *Nabeedh*<sup>(2)</sup> that (was so old that) it had almost become vinegar. He told me to drink it but I could not get it down my throat. He then took it and drank. After drinking, he said, 'Listen O Utba! We slaughter a camel every day and give all the fat and the best meat to Muslims visitors from other places. As for the neck, it is reserved for the family of Umar so that they may have the toughest meat. They then drink this strong Nabeedh to break up the tough meat (aid in digestion) so that it causes us no harm.'"<sup>(3)</sup>

### His Fear when Served Water Mixed with Honey

Hadhrat Hasan narrates that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was thirsty when he once visited someone. When he asked the man for something to drink, some honey (mixed in water) was brought to him. "What is this?" asked Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "Honey," came the reply. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, "This should not be amongst the things about which I will be questioned on the Day of Qiyaamah (I

(1) Ibn Mubaarak and Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.402).

(2) Raisins (or dates) left overnight in water so that the water becomes sweet. The fruit is then removed before the drink can become intoxicating.

(3) Hannaad, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.404).

shall therefore not be having any)." (1)

Another narration states that when Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه once asked for a drink, he was served some water mixed with honey. He said, "This is most excellent, but I have heard Allaah rebuke a nation for (following the dictates of) their desires. Allaah says:

﴿أَذْهَبْتُمْ طَيِّبَاتِكُمْ فِي حَيَاتِكُمُ الدُّنْيَا﴾ (سورة احقاف آيت ٢٠)

"You have used up your good things in your worldly life (and therefore have nothing for yourselves here)". {Surah Ahqaaf, verse 20} (2)

## His Clothes, his Spending and Other Facets of his Biography

Hadhrat Urwa رضي الله عنه says that Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه arrived in Eela with a group of Muhaajireen and Ansaar. Because the journey was long and arduous, the seat of his upper garment had torn even though it was made from a thick material. He therefore gave it to a priest to have it washed and patched. The priest took the garment and had it patched. He also sewed another identical garment for Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه. When he brought the garments back to Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه that evening, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه asked, "What is this?" The priest replied, "This is your garment that I washed and patched. This, however, is a garment I wish to give you." Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه looked at the new garment and felt it. He then wore his old garment and, returning the other one to the priest, he said, "This (old garment) better absorbs perspiration." (3)

Hadhrat Qataadah رضي الله عنه reports that when he was Khalifah, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه wore a patched woollen robe that had some patches of leather. He used to walk through the marketplace with a whip on his shoulder to reprimand (errant) people. Whenever he passed by any thread or date stones (lying around), he picked them up and threw them in people's yards so that they may find use for them. (4)

Hadhrat Hasan reports that when Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was Khalifah, he was once delivering a lecture wearing a lower garment that had twelve patches. (5)

Hadhrat Anas رضي الله عنه says, "When Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was the Ameerul Mu'mineen, I once saw that his garment had three patches between the shoulders, one overlapping on to the other." (6)

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رضي الله عنه reports, "The food that Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه took (from the Baytul Maal) was only what was absolutely necessary for his family and for himself. He also received a set of clothing for the summer.

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.320). Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.404).

(2) Razeen, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.168).

(3) Tabari (Vol.4 Pg.203). Ibn Mubaarak has also reported the narration from one of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه's governors, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.402).

(4) Deenowri and Ibn Asaakir.

(5) Ahmad in his *Zuhd*, Hannaad, Ibn Jareer and Abu Nu'aym, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.405).

(6) Maalik, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.3 Pg.396).

There were times when his lower garment would tear but he would keep patching it up without taking another until the time came for him to receive another. Whenever the Baytul Maal received more funds, I noticed that (rather than having something better) his clothing appeared worse than those he wore the previous year. When (his daughter) Hafsa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا spoke to him about this, he replied, 'I receive my clothing from the money of the Muslims and this suffices for me.'<sup>(1)</sup>

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Ibraheem reports that the daily allowance Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ received from the Baytul Maal for his and his family's needs was only two Dirhams.<sup>(2)</sup>

## The Abstinence of Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Affaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### His Clothing and Food and Sleeping on a Straw Mat in the Masjid

Hadhrat Abdul Malik bin Shaddaad says that he once saw Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ on the pulpit on a Friday wearing a thick lower garment sewn in Aden that was worth no more than four or five Dirhams. His upper garment was made of a reddish brown Kufi material.<sup>(3)</sup>

When Hadhrat Hasan was asked about the people who slept in the Masjid in the afternoons, he replied, "During his period as Khalifah, I saw Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Affaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sleep in the Masjid in the afternoon. When he then got up, the imprint of the straw mat was visible on his side. The people then used to say (out of astonishment), 'That is the Ameerul Mu'mineen! That is the Ameerul Mu'mineen!'"<sup>(4)</sup>

Hadhrat Shurahbeel bin Muslim says that although Hadhrat Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to feed people the sumptuous meals of a ruler, he would eat (simple) vinegar and olive oil at home.

## The Abstinence of Hadhrat Ali bin Abi Taalib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### His Food

A man from the Thaqeef tribe says, "Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ appointed me as governor of a place called Ukbara. It was a place in rural Iraq where no Muslims lived. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ told me to meet him the following day at the time of Zuhr. When I went to him, I found no doorman to prevent me from entering and saw him sitting down with a jug and a glass of water. When he asked for a bag to be brought to him, I thought, 'Perhaps he trusts me so much that he is going to

(1) Ibn Sa'd, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.411).

(2) Ibn Sa', as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.411).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.60).

(4) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.60). Ahmad has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Sifatus Safwa* (Vol.1 Pg.116).



give me a precious jewel'. I had no idea what was in the bag. It was sealed and when he broke the seal, I was surprised to find that there was barley flour inside. He took some out of the bag, put it in a cup and then poured water into it. He drank the mixture and also gave me drink. Unable to contain myself, I said, 'O Ameerul Mu'mineen! You are having this in Iraq, when Iraq has foods much better than this?' He replied, 'By Allaah! I do not have these bags sealed because of stinginess. The reason (for sealing them) is that I buy exactly how much I need (from Madinah) and fear that it should not deplete (by spilling) because I would then have to cook something else (from Iraq). This is my way of looking after it because I do like anything but pure foods to enter my belly.'

Hadhrat A'mash reports that although Hadhrat Ali ﷺ used to feed people well at lunches and dinners, he only ate food brought for him from Madinah.<sup>(1)</sup>

### His statement when he was Served some Faalooda

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Shareek reports from his grandfather that some Faalooda<sup>(2)</sup> was once served to Hadhrat Ali ﷺ. Addressing the Faalooda, Hadhrat Ali ﷺ said, "You have an excellent fragrance, a wonderful colour and delicious taste. However, I do not wish to get myself accustomed to something that I am not used to having."<sup>(3)</sup>

### His clothing

Hadhrat Zaid bin Wahab narrates that Hadhrat Ali ﷺ once came before them wearing a shawl and lower garment tied (to his waist) with a strip of cloth. When someone commented on this, Hadhrat Ali ﷺ said, "I am wearing this because it keeps pride away, it is convenient for performing salaah and so that it may become a common practice amongst the Mu'mineen."<sup>(4)</sup>

It is reported that Hadhrat Ali ﷺ wore a lower garment made of coarse cloth. He once said, "I bought this garment for five Dirhams and will sell it to anyone who gives me a profit of one Dirham."<sup>(5)</sup>

### He Sells his Sword to Buy a Garment

Hadhrat Mujammi bin Sam'aan Taymi narrates that Hadhrat Ali ﷺ once took his sword to the marketplace and announced, "Who will buy this sword from me? I would never have sold it if I had four Dirhams to buy myself a lower garment."<sup>(6)</sup>

Hadhrat Saalih bin Abil Aswad reports from someone else that he once saw Hadhrat Ali ﷺ riding a donkey with both his legs hanging on one side as he said, "It is I who holds the world in contempt."<sup>(7)</sup>

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.82).

(2) A sweet drink used as a dessert.

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.81). Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Imaam Ahmad has reported a similar narration in his *Zawaa'id*, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.58).

(4) Ibn Mubaarak, *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.58).

(5) Bayhaqi, *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.5 Pg.58).

(6) Ya'qoob bin Sufyaan, as quoted in *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.8 Pg.3).

(7) Baghawi, as quoted in *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.8 Pg.5).

## His Statement about How Much of Public Funds are Permissible for the Khalifah

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Razeen reports that they once went to meet Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ on the occasion of Eidul Adha. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ served them a dish prepared with cubes of meat and bran. We remarked, "May Allaah always keep you well! It would have been better if you had fed us duck because Allaah has given plenty." Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "O Ibn Razeen! I heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say, 'It is not permissible for a Khalifah to take anything from Allaah's money (public funds) besides two dishes. One for himself and his family and the other to place before people.'"<sup>(1)</sup>

## The Abstinence of Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### The Narration of Hadhrat Urwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Urwa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that when Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once went to see Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, he found him lying down on a saddle blanket, using the animal's satchel as a pillow. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Why have you not adopted that (luxuries) which your companions have adopted?" Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! This is sufficient to take me to the grave." In his narration, Hadhrat Ma'mar narrates that when Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ arrived in Shaam, the common people as well as the leaders came to meet him. "Where is my brother?" Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked. "Who is he?" the people enquired. "Abu Ubaydah," Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied. The people said, "Here he comes." When Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ descended from his animal and embraced him. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then went to Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's house and saw nothing there but his sword, his shield and his conveyance. The rest of the narration is similar to the one above.<sup>(2)</sup>

## The Abstinence of Hadhrat Mus'ab Bin Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### The Narration of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and the Statement of Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "One winter morning I left home extremely hungry with the cold almost killing me. There was a piece of undyed leather at home which was still smelly. I cut it to put my head through and tied it to my chest to ward off the cold. By Allaah, there was nothing at home that I could eat and had there been any food in Rasulullaah ﷺ's house, some of it would have definitely

(1) Ahmad, as quoted in *Al Bidaayah wan Nihaayah* (Vol.8 Pg.3).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.101). Ahmad has reported the narration, as quoted in *Sifatus Safwah* (Vol.1 Pg.143). Ibn Mubaarak has also reported a similar narration, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.2 Pg.253).

reached me. As I was walking in one end of Madinah, I peeped through a hole in the wall of an orchard where I saw a Jew standing in his orchard. He said, 'What is the problem, O Bedouin? Are you prepared to earn a date for every bucket of water you draw from the well?' 'Certainly,' I replied, 'open the gate.' I entered the orchard after he opened the gate and started drawing water. He gave me a date for every bucket I drew until my hand was full of dates. I then said, 'That is enough for now.' I ate the dates and then put my mouth to a stream of water to drink.

Thereafter, I arrived before Rasulullaah ﷺ who was sitting in the Masjid with a group of Sahabah ﷺ. It was then that Mus'ab bin Umayr ﷺ appeared wearing a patched shawl. Rasulullaah ﷺ mentioned the opulence that Mus'ab was used to (before becoming a Muslim) and seeing his condition (at the time), Rasulullaah ﷺ's eyes filled with tears and he started weeping. Rasulullaah ﷺ then said, 'What will be your condition when that time comes when one of you would be wearing an outfit in the mornings and then another in the evenings, and your homes will be adorned like the covering of the Kabah?' We replied, 'In that time, we shall be in a better position because we will have others to do the hard work for us while we free ourselves for Ibaadah.' 'No,' said Rasulullaah ﷺ, 'You are better off today than you would be during those days.'<sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Hardships Hadhrat Mus'ab Bin Umayr ﷺ Endured after Becoming a Muslim**

Hadhrat Umar ﷺ narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ once saw Hadhrat Mus'ab Bin Umayr ﷺ approach wrapped in a sheepskin. Rasulullaah ﷺ remarked, "Look at that man whose heart Allaah has illuminated. I saw him at a time when in the care of his parents they would give him the best of foods and drinks. I also saw him wearing an outfit that was bought for two hundred Dirhams. It was then the love for Allaah and the love for Allaah's Rasool that called him to the situation that you now see."<sup>(2)</sup>

Hadhrat Zubayr ﷺ reports that Rasulullaah ﷺ was once sitting with a group of Sahabah ﷺ in Quba when Hadhrat Mus'ab Bin Umayr ﷺ arrived wearing a shawl that could hardly cover his body. The Sahabah ﷺ lowered their heads and when he reached them and greeted with Salaam, they replied to his greeting. Rasulullaah ﷺ had only good words to say about him and praised him. Thereafter, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "I had seen this man with his parents in Makkah when they showered their love and favours on him. There was not a youngster from all of the Quraysh as fortunate as he was. He then left all of that (opulence) in search of Allaah's pleasure and to assist the Deen of Allaah and

(1) Tirmidhi, Abu Ya'la and Ibn Rahway, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.321). Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.314) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Tabraani and Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.3 Pg.395). Hasan bin Sufyaan Abu Abdur Rahmaan Sulami and Haakim have also reported the narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.86), as had Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.108).

Allaah's Rasool ﷺ. Behold! In a short period of time, Allaah shall grant you conquests over Persia and Rome. (You will then have so much wealth that) There will be those amongst you who will wear an outfit in the mornings and another in the evenings and a platter of food will be served to you in the mornings and again in the evenings." The Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ asked, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Are we in a better position today or in those days?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "You are certainly better off today as you will be during those days. Take note! If you knew about this world what I know, you would never be at ease with it." (1)

Another narration from Hadhrat Khabaab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ states that all that Hadhrat Mus'ab Bin Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ left behind (after his death) was a sheet (so small) that (when it was used as a burial shroud, it) would leave his feet exposed, when his head was covered and his head exposed when his feet were covered. Rasulullaah ﷺ then instructed the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ to cover his head with the sheet and his feet with Idhkhir grass. (2)

## The Abstinence of Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Madh'oon رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### His Clothing

Hadhrat Ibn Shihaab narrates that Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Madh'oon رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once entered the Masjid wearing a striped shawl that he patched with a piece of leather because it tore. Seeing his pitiable condition Rasulullaah ﷺ started weeping and the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ also started weeping upon the crying of Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ then remarked, "What will be your condition at the time when one of you would wear an outfit in the morning and another in the evening. As one platter of food would be placed before him, another will be taken away and you will be decorating your homes as the Kabah is adorned." The Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ said, "We wish that such a time had already come so that we could enjoy ease and comfort." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "That time will certainly be coming. However, you are in a better position today that the people of those times." (3)

### His Demise

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that after Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Madh'oon رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had passed away, Rasulullaah ﷺ came to him and bent over him as if advising him. Rasulullaah ﷺ then raised his head and signs of crying could be noticed from his eyes. Rasulullaah ﷺ then bent over (the corpse) again and when he raised his head, he was weeping. Thereafter, Rasulullaah ﷺ bent over him for the third time and when he raised his head this time, he was sobbing profusely. The Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ then understood that Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Madh'oon رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had certainly passed away and they all started to weep.

(1) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.628).

(2) *Isaabah* (Vol.3 Pg.421).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.105).

"Stop," said Rasulullaah ﷺ, "This is from Shaytaan, so repent to Allaah." Addressing Hadhrat Uthmaan bin Madh'oon رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Rasulullaah ﷺ then said, "O Abu Saa'ib! do not grieve, for you have left this world without taking anything of it with you." (1)

Another narration states that Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "May Allaah shower His mercy on you, O Uthmaan! Neither have you taken from this world nor has it taken from you." (2)

## The Abstinence of Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### His Statement when he was Forced to eat More

Hadhrat Atiyya bin Aamir says that he once saw Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ being forced to eat more. He said, "That is enough for me. That is enough for me because I heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say, 'Those who are most full in this world shall be most hungry in the Aakhirah. O Salmaan! This world is but a prison for the Mu'min and paradise for the Kaafir.'" (3)

### His Abstinence as Governor

Hadhrat Hasan reports that the allowance Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ received was five thousand Dirhams and he was governor of approximately thirty thousand Muslims. However, he still delivered lectures to the people wrapping a part of his robe over himself while spreading the other part on the ground to sit upon. He always spent the allowance (on others) whenever he received it and would subsist on the income he received from the baskets he weaved from the fibres of palm leaves. (4)

## The Incident between him and Hadhrat Hudhayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Concerning Building a Room

Hadhrat A'mash reports that he heard the incident from people that Hadhrat Hudhayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once said to Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "O Abu Abdullaah! Should I not build a room for you?" Hadhrat Salmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ did not like this. Hadhrat Hudhayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then added, "Hang on until I explain. I intend building you a room that when you lie down, your head touches one end and your feet the other. Furthermore, when you stand up, your head hits the roof." Hadhrat Salmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ commented, "It appears as if you live in my heart (you know exactly what I want)." (5)

(1) Tabraani, Haythami (Vol.9 Pg.303) has commented on the chain of narrators. Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.105) and Ibn Abdul Birr in his *Isti'aab* (Vol.3 Pg.87) have also reported the narration.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.105).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.198). Askari has reported a similar narration in his-Amthaal, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.45).

(4) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.197). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.62) has reported a similar narration.

(5) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.202).

## Another Incident in this Regard

Hadhrat Maalik bin Anas narrates that Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had no room (from which to administer public affairs). He would sit in the shade (of a tree) and move wherever the shadow moved. Someone one day offered, "Should I not build a room for you which you may have shade from the heat and have shelter from the cold?" When Hadhrat Salmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ agreed and the man was leaving, Hadhrat Salmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ called to him saying, "How will you build this room?" The man replied, "I shall build it so that your head touches the roof when you stand and your feet touch the wall when you lie down." "Exactly," replied Hadhrat Salmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. <sup>(1)</sup>

## The Abstinence of Hadhrat Abu Dharr Ghifaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### While Living in Rabdha

Hadhrat Abu Asmaa reports that he once visited Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who was then staying in Rabdha. With Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ at the time was an unattractive black woman with disheveled hair, who wore no perfume at all. Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Will you not look at this little woman?! She is telling me to go to (live in) Iraq. However, I know well that when I go there, the people will bring to me all their worldly possessions whereas my good friend Rasulullaah ﷺ had informed me that before the bridge of Siraat is an extremely slippery path. We would be able to pass it more easily when our loads are light and compact than when we are burdened with heavy loads." <sup>(2)</sup>

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Khiraash reports that he once saw Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sitting in the shade in Rabdha. He was sitting on a piece of coarse sack cloth with his wife who was a black woman. (In pity) Someone said to him, "You have no surviving children." Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "All praises are for Allaah who has taken them from this temporary world and kept them as a treasure for us in the everlasting world." When someone then suggested that he get himself another wife, he said, "I prefer marrying a wife who is a cause for humility developing in me rather than one who is a cause of pride developing." "Why do you rather not use a mat that is softer than this one?" Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ responded by praying, "O Allaah! Forgive me. Take from me as many bounties as You please." <sup>(3)</sup>

### His Food

Hadhrat Ibraheem Taymi reports from his father that someone once suggested to Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that he should become a land owner like some other person was doing. Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "Why should I become a

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.63).

(2) Ahmad, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.93). Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.161) has also reported the narration, as has Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.174)

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.160). Haythami (Vol.9 Pg.331) has commented on the chain of narrators.

rich man? Sufficient for me every day is my drink of water or milk and the *Qafeez*<sup>(1)</sup> of wheat in Fridays."

Another narration states that Hadhrat Abu Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "During the time of Rasulullaah ﷺ, I subsisted on a Saa and I shall never increase this until I meet Allaah." (2)

## The Abstinence of Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

### He Forsakes Trade to Engage in Ibaadah

Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "I had been a trader before Rasulullaah ﷺ announced his Nabuwaat. After Rasulullaah ﷺ announced that he was a Rasul, I tried combining my trade with Ibaadah but was unable to do so. I therefore gave up trade and devoted my attention to Ibaadah." (3)

### The Reason for his Abstinence

A narration similar to the one above adds that Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "I swear by the Being Who controls the life of Abu Dardaa! Even today I would not like to have a shop at the door of the Masjid that without missing a single salaah with Jamaa'ah, gives me a profit of forty Dinaars all of which I spend in the path of Allaah." "Why would you not like that, O Abu Dardaa?" someone asked. Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "Because of the intensity of reckoning." (4)

Another narration states that Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "It gives me no pleasure to stand on the step of the Masjid, buying and selling to earn a profit of three hundred Dinaars without missing a single salaah in the Masjid. I am not saying that Allaah has made trade impermissible and has not made interest **Haraam**, but I wish to be amongst those people whom neither trade nor commerce distracts from the Dhikr of Allaah<sup>(5)</sup>." (6)

Hadhrat Khaalid bin Hudayr Aslami narrates, "I once met Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ lying on a bedding made of leather or wool. He was covered with a woollen blanket and his shoes were even woollen. He happened to be ill that day and was perspiring profusely. I said, 'If you wished, you could cover your bedding with the thin cloth and yourself with the Saffron coloured shawl that the Ameerul Mu'mineen had sent to you.' He replied, 'We have a permanent abode (the Aakhirah) towards which we are heading and for which we carry out our deeds (it is therefore best to give our wealth to the poor so that it may benefit us in the Aakhirah).'"

Another narration from Hadhrat Hasaan bin Atiyya states that Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had a few friends whom he would entertain as his guests and

(1) A unit of weight that has varying specifications in the various Arab countries.

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.162).

(3) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.9 Pg.367) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(4) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.209). Ibn Asaakir has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.149).

(5) Here he is referring to verse 37 of Surah Noor.

(6) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.209).

who entertained him. (Because of a shortage of bedding) Some of them (when they spent the night at his home) slept on saddle blankets while others had to sleep on the garments they were wearing. When Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ went to them early the next morning, he sensed their feelings (disappointment with his inadequate arrangements). He then said to them, "We have another abode (the Aakhirah) for which we carry out our deeds (and for which we are making preparations)." (1)

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Ka'b reports that when some people stayed as guests with Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ on a very cold night, he sent hot food for them but did not send any blankets. One of them remarked, "He has sent food for us but it gives us no joy with this cold (for we have nothing to keep us warm). I shall have to go to tell him about this." Although the others tried to dissuade him, he insisted on going. When he arrived at Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ's door, he saw Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ sitting down with his wife whose clothing was not even worth mentioning (because they were so inadequate for the cold). As he was returning, the man said, "I suppose that you will also be spending the night just as we will (without anything to cover ourselves)." Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ replied, "We have an abode that we will be going to. We have therefore sent our bedding and our blankets there (by giving them away as Sadaqah). If I had anything with me, I would have definitely sent it for you. We have a steep valley ahead of us that is extremely difficult to climb. The one who travels light there shall be better off than the one who is heavily laden. Do you understand what I am telling you?" "I certainly do," the man replied. (2)

### **The Incident between him and Hadhrat Umar ﷺ**

The narration has already passed in the chapter entitled "Condemning Rulers who Live Lives Above the Standards of the Common People" (3) that when Hadhrat Umar ﷺ pushed open the door (of Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ's home), he found that it had no lock. The two men entered the dark room and Hadhrat Umar ﷺ had to feel his way around until he found Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ. When Hadhrat Umar ﷺ felt the pillow of Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ, he found that it was made from the blanket used on animals. When he felt the ground, there was only sand and when he felt the clothing of Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ, he discovered that it was a flimsy shawl.

Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ asked, "Who is this? Is it the Ameerul Mu'mineen?" When Hadhrat Umar ﷺ confirmed that he was the Ameerul Mu'mineen, Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ said, "You are late. We had been waiting for you all year." Hadhrat Umar ﷺ said, "May Allaah have mercy on you. Have I not granted you sufficient wealth? Have I not given you plenty?" Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ said, "O Umar! Do you not remember a Hadith that Rasulullaah ﷺ mentioned

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.222).

(2) Sifatus Safwah (Vol.1 Pg.263).

(3) Under the subheading "The Incident Between Hadhrat Umar ﷺ and a group of Sahabah ﷺ in Shaam".



to us?" "Which Hadith?" asked Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "(The Hadith in which Rasulullaah ﷺ said,) 'The limit of a person's possessions in this world should be like the provisions of a traveller.'" "Oh yes (I have heard the Hadith)" confirmed Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then asked, "Now what have we done after Rasulullaah ﷺ, O Umar?" The two Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ then continued reminding each other (of the words of Rasulullaah ﷺ) with tears in their eyes until morning arrived.

## **The Abstinence of Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Afraa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

### **The Incident with Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Concerning his Attire**

Hadhrat Aflah the freed slave of Hadhrat Abu Ayyoob رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to have a set of exclusive clothing made for the veterans of Badr. When he sent such a set to Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Afraa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ told Hadhrat Aflah to sell it. When Hadhrat Aflah sold it for one thousand five hundred Dirhams, Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ instructed him to purchase some slaves with the money. Hadhrat Afla managed to buy five slaves. Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, "By Allaah! Any man who prefers wearing two sheets of cloth to setting five slaves free is certainly most foolish." He then set all the slaves free.

When Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ heard that Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Afraa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ did not wear the clothing he sent to him, he had a crude set of clothing made for him that cost a hundred Dirhams. When the messenger brought the clothing to him, Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "I do not think that the Ameerul Mu'mineen had sent you to give that to me." When the messenger swore that he had been sent to him, Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took the outfit and went to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. He then asked, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! Have you sent this outfit for me?" Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "Yes. We had sent to you an outfit that we had made for you and your brethren but subsequently heard that you did not wear it (and therefore sent you this simple clothing)." Hadhrat Mu'aadh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! Even though I do not wear such clothing, I would still like to receive the best of that which you receive." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then gave him the same type of (good) clothing (as he had been giving before).<sup>(1)</sup>

## **The Abstinence of Hadhrat Jalaaj Ghitfaani رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

### **His Abstinence from Eating to his Fill after Accepting Islaam**

Hadhrat Jalaaj رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "Since the time I accepted Islaam at the hands of Rasulullaah ﷺ, I have never filled my belly. I eat only what is sufficient to

(1) Umar bin Shabba, as quoted in Sifatus Safwah (Vol.1 Pg.188).

sustain me." A narration of Bayhaqi states that he lived to a ripe old age of one hundred and twenty years, fifty years during the Period of Ignorance and seventy years as a Muslim. <sup>(1)</sup>

## The Abstinence of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ

### His Life

Hadhrat Hamza bin Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ says that whenever Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ had plenty of food, **he would never eat to his fill after he had found someone to share it with him.** Hadhrat Ibn Mutee once came to visit him. Seeing that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ's body had become very frail, he said to (Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ's wife) Hadhrat Safiyya ﷺ, "Do you not look after him? Why do you not prepare good food for him so that his body could return to him?" She replied, "That is exactly what we do. However, he leaves out no family person and no other person who comes to him without inviting them to eat with him (they then eat and he does not). You speak to him about it."

Hadhrat Ibn Mutee then said (to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ), "O Abu Abdur Rahmaan! Why do not eat so that your body could return to you?" Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ replied, "For the past eighty years I have never once eaten to my fill (or he said, 'I have only once eaten to my fill'). Now you want me to fill my belly when all that remains of my life is like the thirst of a donkey (only a few moments)?" <sup>(2)</sup>

Hadhrat Umar bin Hamza bin Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ reports that he was once sitting with his father when a man passed by. He (Hadhrat Hamza) asked, "Tell me what you were saying to (my father) Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ that day when I saw you speaking to him at Jurf." The man replied, "I said, 'O Abu Abdur Rahmaan! Your body has become frail, your age has advanced and those attending your gatherings neither acknowledge your rights nor your position (because of which they tire you by keeping you engaged for extended periods of time). Why do you not instruct your wife to prepare some especially good food for you when you return home. Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ angrily replied, "Shame on you! By Allaah! I have never eaten to my fill for not only eleven years, twelve years, thirteen years or fourteen years (but for eighty years). I have not done so even once. Why should I do so now when all that remains of my life is like the thirst of a donkey (only a few moments)?" <sup>(3)</sup>

### His Statement when he was Presented with 'Jawaarish'

Hadhrat Ubaydullaah bin Adi who was a freed slave of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin

(1) Tabraani, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.3 Pg.423). Abul Abbaas Sarraaj in his *Taareekh and Khateeb* in his *Muttafaq* have also reported the narration, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.2 Pg.328).

Ibn Asaakir has also reported the narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.86).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.298).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.298).

Umar ﷺ reports that he once returned from Iraq and went to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ. After greeting him, he said, "I have brought you a gift." "What is it?" asked Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ. "Jawaarish," was the reply. "What is Jawaarish?" enquired Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ. He Ubaydullaah explained, "It aids the digestion of food." Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ remarked, "What will I do with it when I have never filled my belly for the past forty years?" (1)

Hadhrat Muhammad bin Seereen narrates that someone once said to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ, "Should prepare some Jawaarish for you?" "What is this Jawaarish?" enquired Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ. The man replied, "It is a preparation that aids digestion when you have eaten too much and feel bloated." Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ said, "I have never eaten to my fill for the past four months. This is not because I cannot find any food to eat. However, I have lived with people (Rasulullaah ﷺ and the Sahabah ﷺ) who would sometimes eat and stay hungry at other times." (2)

### **His Abstinence After the Demise of Rasulullaah ﷺ**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ once said, "Since the time Rasulullaah ﷺ was taken away, I have never laid a brick upon a brick (never built anything) and never planted a single date palm." (3)

### **The Narration of Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ and Suddi**

Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ says, "Besides Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ, there was none amongst us who received worldly wealth without the world turning towards him and he being inclined towards it." (4)

Hadhrat Suddi says, "I have seen a large group of Sahabah ﷺ who felt that besides Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ, none of them remained in the same condition in which Rasulullaah ﷺ left them." (5)

### **The Abstinence of Hadhrat Hudayfah bin Yamaan ﷺ**

Hadhrat Saa'idah bin Sa'd bin Hudayfah narrates that Hadhrat Hudayfah ﷺ used to say, "No day is more comforting and more pleasing to me than the day I return to my family to find that they have no food and are saying, 'We have been unable to get anything to eat.' This is because I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say, 'More than the family of a sick person prevents him from (harmful) food, Allaah prevents a Mu'min from the wealth of this world. This is because Allaah cares more to safeguard the Mu'min from hardship than a father cares to safeguard his own son.'" (6)

(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.300).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.300). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.110) has also reported the narration in brief.

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.303). Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.125) has also reported the narration.

(4) Abu Sa'eed A'raabi, reporting from reliable sources.

(5) Abul Abbaas Sarraaj in his *Taareekh*, as quoted in *Isaabah* (Vol.2 Pg.347).

(6) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.277). Tabraani has reported a similar narration but Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.275) has commented on the chain of narrators.

## Rebuking and Advising Caution to those who Do Not Abstain from Worldly Luxuries and Who Indulge themselves

### Rebuking Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ for eating Twice in a Day

Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ says, "Rasulullaah ﷺ once saw that I had eaten (full meals) twice during a single day and said, 'O Aa'isha! Are you not interested in any activity besides your stomach? Eating twice during one day is extravagance and Allaah does not like the extravagant ones.'"<sup>(1)</sup>

### The Parting Advice Rasulullaah ﷺ gave to Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ

Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ says, "I was sitting and weeping by the side of Rasulullaah ﷺ (at his deathbed) when he said, 'What makes you weep? If you wish to meet with me (in the Aakhirah), you should suffice in this world with the mere provisions of a traveller and should never mix with the affluent.'"<sup>(2)</sup>

Another narration states that Rasulullaah ﷺ added, "Never replace your clothing until you have patched them (and can wear them no more)."<sup>(3)</sup> A narration from Hadhrat Urwa ﷺ states that Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ never got new clothing until she had patched her (old) clothing (to the extent) that some patches overlapped others. Hadhrat Mu'aawiya ﷺ once sent her eighty thousand Dirhams but by the evening there was not a single Dirham left with her (she spent it all on the poor). Her servant asked, "Why did you not use a Dirham from it to buy us some meat?" Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ said, "I would have done so had you reminded me about it."<sup>(4)</sup>

### The Advice Rasulullaah ﷺ gave to Hadhrat Abu Juhayfah ﷺ

Hadhrat Abu Juhayfah ﷺ says that he once ate Thareed prepared with fatty meat because of which he was belching as he went to Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Please do not belch in front of us, O Abu Juhayfah. Remember that those who fill themselves most in this world shall suffer the most hunger on the Day of Qiyaamah." Thereafter, Hadhrat Abu Juhayfah ﷺ never ate to his fill until the day he left this world. Whenever he ate during the mornings, he would not eat in the evenings and whenever he ate in the evenings, he would not eat in the mornings.<sup>(5)</sup>

(1) Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.3 Pg.423).

(2) Ibnul A'raabi, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.150).

(3) Tirmidhi, Haakim and Bayhaqi.

(4) Razeen, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.126).

(5) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.5 Pg.31) has commented on the chain of narrators. Ibn Abdul Birr has reported a similar narration in his *Isti'aab* (Vol.4 Pg.37). Bazzaar has also reported the narration but Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.323) has commented on the chain of narrators. Abu Nu'aym has also

## The Incident Between Rasulullaah ﷺ and a man with a Large Stomach

Hadhrat Ja'da رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ once saw a man with a large stomach. Sticking his finger into the man's stomach, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "It would have been best for you if this (food) was in another (poor person's) stomach."

Another narration states that a person once saw a dream about Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ sent for him and he came to relate the dream to Rasulullaah ﷺ. Because he was a man with a large belly, Rasulullaah ﷺ stuck his finger in the man's belly saying, "It would have been best for you if this (food) was in another place (in the belly of a poor man)." (1)

## Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Rebukes Hadhrat Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ for Buying Meat for his Family

Hadhrat Yahya bin Sa'eed reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once saw Hadhrat Jaabir bin Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with a man who was carrying some meat for him. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "Does none of you ever desire to keep himself hungry for the sake of his neighbour or cousin? Where has the verse of the Qur'aan left you in which Allaah says:

﴿أَذْهَبْتُمْ طَيِّبَاتِكُمْ فِي حَيَاتِكُمُ الدُّنْيَا﴾ (سورة احقاف آيت ٢٠)

"You have used up your good things in your worldly life (and therefore have nothing for yourselves here)". {Surah Ahqaaf, verse 20} (2)

In another narration, Hadhrat Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports, "Umar bin Khattaab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once met me after I had purchased some meat for a Dirham. 'What is this, O Jaabir?' I replied, 'Because my family had a strong craving for meat, I bought them this meat for a Dirham.' Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then started repeating (my words) 'My family had a strong craving' so much that I wished the Dirham had fallen away from me and that I had never met Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ." (3)

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once saw a Dirham in the hand of Hadhrat Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. "What is that Dirham for?" asked Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "I intend to use it to purchase some meat for my family since they were craving for some." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ remarked, "Will you always buy something merely because you crave for it? Where has the verse of the Qur'aan left you in which Allaah says:

﴿أَذْهَبْتُمْ طَيِّبَاتِكُمْ فِي حَيَاتِكُمُ الدُّنْيَا﴾ (سورة احقاف آيت ٢٠)

"You have used up your good things in your worldly life (and therefore

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reported a similar narration in his *Hilya* (Vol.7 Pg.256) without the addition of the concluding words "Thereafter, Hadhrat Abu Juhayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ never ate..."

(1) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.5 Pg.13) says that according to a narration of Ahmad, it was Rasulullaah ﷺ who saw the man in a dream. Haythami has also commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) Maalik, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.3 Pg.424).

(3) Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.3 Pg.424). Ibn Jareer has also reported a longer narration, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.407).

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*have nothing for yourselves here) ". {Surah Ahqaaf, verse 20} <sup>(1)</sup>*

## **Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Rebuked his Son Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when he sees Meat with him**

Hadhrat Hasan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once went to his son Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's house at a time when he was eating some meat. "Why are you eating this meat?" Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ replied, "I was craving for some." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ rebuked him saying, "Will you always buy something merely because you crave for it? It is enough to classify a person as extravagant for him to eat whatever he craves for." <sup>(2)</sup>

## **The Advice Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ gave to Hadhrat Yazeed bin Abu Sufyaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Jubayr reports that the news reached Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that Hadhrat Yazeed bin Abu Sufyaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ate various types of meats. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said to his slave Yarfa, "Let me know when his evening meal is served to him." When the meal was served to Hadhrat Yazeed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Yarfa duly informed Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ went to Hadhrat Yazeed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, greeted with Salaam and sought permission to enter. He entered when permission was granted and Hadhrat Yazeed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ offered Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ his dinner. When Thareed and meat were served, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ joined Hadhrat Yazeed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in the meal. When roasted meat was served, Hadhrat Yazeed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took some while Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ did not. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then exclaimed, "Allaah! Are you eating a meal after a meal, O Yazeed bin Abu Sufyaan? I swear by the Being Who controls the life of Umar! If you oppose the lifestyle of Rasulullaah ﷺ and the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ, you will certainly be led off their path (and not reach the highest echelons of Jannah)." <sup>(3)</sup>

## **Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Criticises the world Before the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ**

Hadhrat Hasan reports that Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once passed by a rubbish dump and stopped there. When his companions felt disgusted (at the sight and stench), Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "This is your world that you aspire for (or he said, "This is your world that you rely upon")." <sup>(4)</sup>

## **The Letter Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Wrote to Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when he Built a Tall Building**

Hadhrat Salma bin Kulthoom reports that when Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ built a tall building in Damascus, the news reached Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in Madinah.

(1) Sa'eed bin Mansoor, Abd bin Humayd, Ibnul Mundhir, Haakim Abu Dawood Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.406).

(2) Abdur Razzaaq, Ahmad in his *Zuhd*, Askari in his *Mawaa'idh* and Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.401).

(3) Ibn Mubaarak, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.401).

(4) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.47).

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wrote to him saying:

"O little builder, the son of the little builder's mother! Are the buildings of the Persians and Romans not sufficient for you that you had to go and build so many new buildings? O companions of Muhammad ﷺ! You are an example to others (others will emulate your examples)." <sup>(1)</sup>

Another narration from Hadhrat Raashid bin Sa'd states that when the news reached Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had built porches (at house entrances) in Hims, he wrote to him saying:

"O little builder! Were the worldly decorations built by the Romans and Persians not sufficient for you? (How can you be doing this) When Allaah has commanded that these things be destroyed (that you should be simple)?" <sup>(2)</sup>

### **Yet another narration states that Hadhrat Umar**

**رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ added:**

"Were the worldly decorations and renovations built by the Romans and Persians not sufficient for you? (How can you be doing this) When Allaah has announced that these things should be destroyed? As soon as this letter reaches you, you should move from Hims to Damascus."

Hadhrat Sufyaan says that this instruction was a form of punishment. <sup>(3)</sup>

### **The Letter Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Wrote to Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to Demolish the Double Storey Building of Hadhrat Khaarijah bin Hudhaafah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Yazeed bin Abu Habeeb reports that Hadhrat Khaarija bin Hudhaafah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was the first person to build a double storey building in Egypt. When he received news of this, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wrote the following letter to Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (the governor of Egypt):

"Peace be on you.

The news has reached me that Khaarijah bin Hudhaafah has built a double storey building. (By doing this) Khaarijah will be spying on his neighbours. You should therefore demolish the house as soon as this letter reaches you, Inshaa Allaah.

Peace be on you." <sup>(4)</sup>

### **Hadhrat Ummu Talq رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and the Instruction of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**

Hadhrat Abdullaah Roomi narrates that he once entered the house of Hadhrat Ummu Talq رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. Noticing that the roof of her house was extremely low, he asked, "O Ummu Talq! Why is your roof so low?" "Dear son," she replied, "Umar

(1) Ibn Asaakir.

(2) Ibn Asaakir, Hannaad and Bayhaqi, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.8 Pg.62).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.7 Pg.305).

(4) Ibn Abdul Hakam, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.8 Pg.63).

bin Khattaab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ issued instructions to all his governors saying, 'Do not construct tall buildings because your worst days will come when you construct tall buildings.'<sup>(1)</sup>

### **The Letter Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Wrote to Hadhrat Sa'd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when he Sought Permission to Build a House**

Hadhrat Sufyaan bin Uayna reports that when Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was governor of Kufa, he wrote to Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, seeking permission to build himself a house. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wrote in reply, "Build only what is necessary to shield you from the sun and give you shelter from the rain because this world is only a place to make do with."

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ also wrote to Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ the governor of Egypt saying, "Treat your subjects as you would like a governor to treat you."<sup>(2)</sup>

### **Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Rebukes a Man who Built with Baked Bricks**

Hadhrat Sufyan reports that the news reached Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that a man used baked bricks to build. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "I had no idea that there will be people like Fir'oun in this Ummah because it was Fir'oun who said:

﴿فَأَوْقَدْ لِي يَهَامُنُ عَلَى الطِّينِ فَاجْعَلْ لِي صَرْحًا﴾ (سورة قصص آيت ٣٨)

O Haamaan! Kindle for me a fire on sand (bake bricks for me), then construct a (high) tower for me. {Surah Qasas, verse 38}<sup>(3)</sup>

### **Hadhrat Abu Ayyoob Ansaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Rebukes Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ for Decorations on the Walls when his Son got Married**

Hadhrat Saalim the son of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "I got married during the lifetime of my father. Amongst the people that my father invited was Abu Ayyoob رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. The walls of my room were covered with green curtains (as decorations). When Abu Ayyoob رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ entered, he lowered his head (to scrutinise the wall) and discovered that they were indeed covered. He said, 'O Abdullaah! You people cover your walls?' my father was embarrassed and said, 'Our women have overpowered us, O Abu Ayyoob.' Abu Ayyoob رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ remarked, 'I feared that others may be overpowered by their women, but I never had the fear of you being overpowered by them. I shall neither enter your house nor eat your food.'<sup>(4)</sup>

(1) Ibn Sa'd and Bukhaari in his Adab, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.8 Pg.63).

(2) Ibn Abi Dunya and Deenowri, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.406).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.7 Pg.304).

(4) Ibn Asaakir, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.8 Pg.63).



## The Parting Advice Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ gave to Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ

Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ reports that he once went to Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ and asked for some advice. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ said, "Fear Allaah, O Salmaan! You should know that there will be many conquests. Your share from it should be only that (food) which you need for your stomach and that (clothing) which you need to cover yourself. You should also know that whoever performs his five salaahs is in the protection of Allaah in the mornings and in the evenings. You should also never kill anyone in Allaah's protection because you will then be breaching the security of Allaah because of which Allaah will throw you headlong into Jahannam." (1)

Another narration from Hadhrat Hasan states that Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi ﷺ visited Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ on his deathbed and asked, "Do give me some advice, O Khalifah of Rasulullaah ﷺ." Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ said, "Allaah shall open up the world to you so none of you should ever take more than what he needs just to get along." (2)

## The Parting Words Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ spoke to Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ once visited Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ on his deathbed and greeted him with Salaam. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ said, "Although it has not yet arrived, I can see worldly wealth approaching. It will however arrive and you people will then have curtains of silk and cushions of velvet. You will then (be so used to luxury that you will) experience difficulty using the woollen beddings of Azerbaijan, feeling as if you are lying on the thorns of the Su'daan tree. By Allaah! For one of you to be brought forward and executed is better for him than swimming in the intoxication of this world." (3)

## Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ Rebukes his Companions about their Lack of Abstinence and his Narration Concerning the Abstinence of Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Ali bin Rabaah narrates that he once heard Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ say, "You people spend the morning and the evenings hankering after that which Rasulullaah ﷺ abstained from. You have started hankering after the world when Rasulullaah ﷺ stayed away from it. By Allaah! Not a night passed Rasulullaah ﷺ in his entire life without his debts exceeding his dues." Some of the Sahabah ﷺ then said, "We did see Rasulullaah ﷺ taking loans." (4)

(1) Ahmad in his *Zuhd* and Ibn Sa'd (Vol.3 Pg.137), as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.8 Pg.233).

(2) Deenowri, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.146).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.34). Tabraani has reported a similar narration from Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf ﷺ, as quoted in *Muntakhab Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.362).

(4) Ahmad, reporting from reliable sources as confirmed in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.5 Pg.166).

Another narration states that Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ said, "Never did three days pass Rasulullaah ﷺ in his entire life without his debts exceeding his dues." (1)

Yet another narration states that Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ said, "How far are your lifestyles to that of your Nabi ﷺ! Whereas he was most abstinent from the world, you people are most desirous of it." (2)

### **What Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ said to his Son who asked him for a New Garment**

Hadhrat Maymoon reports that when one of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ's sons asked him for new lower garment, claiming that his was torn, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ﷺ said, "Cut your garment (off from where it is torn) and then wear the rest." When (he noticed that) the youngster did not like the response, he said, "Shame on you! Do not be one of those people who spend everything that Allaah provides for them on their bellies (on food) and backs (on clothing)." (3)

### **The Incident Between Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ**

Hadhrat Thaabit reports that Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ once passed by Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ who was busy building a house for himself. Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ remarked, "You are loading large boulders on people's necks." Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ explained, "I am having a house built." When Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ repeated his remark, Hadhrat Abu Dardaa ﷺ said, "Dear brother! It appears as if you are upset with me for this." Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ replied, "Had I passed you when you were tending to the faeces of your family, it would have been more pleasing to me than what I am now seeing." (4)

### **What Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ said to his Daughter Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ when he saw her Wearing New Clothes**

Hadhrat Aa'isha ﷺ says, "I once wore a new upper garment of mine and was very taken aback by it as I looked at it. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ said to me, 'What are you looking at? Allaah is not looking at you (with affection).' 'Why not?' I asked. He replied, 'Don't you know that when self-adoration enters a servant because of worldly beauty, Allaah detests the person until the beauty is lost (and the self-adoration with it).' I then took off the garment and gave it away as Sadaqah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ then said, 'That shall perhaps atone for you.'" (5)

(1) Haakim and Ibn Hibbaan.

(2) Ah, reporting from reliable sources as confirmed by Haythami (Vol.1 Pg.315). Ibn Asaakir and Ibn Najjaar have also reported the narration, as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.148).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.301).

(4) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.163).

(5) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.37).

## **The Incident of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and a son of his who was About to Pass Away**

Hadhrat Habeeb bin Hamzah says that when death came to one of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ's sons, the youngster kept looking at the pillow. After he has passed away, the people informed Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that they noticed his son looking towards the pillow. When the people lifted the corpse off the pillow, they noticed five or six Dinaars beneath it. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ hit one hand on to the other saying, "Innaa Lillaahi wa Innaa Ilayhi Raaji'oon! I do not think that your skin will be able to withstand (the punishment for not spending in Sadaqah) those Dinaars." (1)

## **What Hadhrat Ammaar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said to Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when he called him to See the House he Had Built**

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abu Hudhayl reports that when Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ built his house, he said to Hadhrat Ammaar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "Come and have a look at what I have built." Hadhrat Ammaar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ went with him but when he saw the house, he said, "You have built a sturdy structure and have long hopes (of living there for a long time) yet your death is very near." (2)

## **The Statement of Hadhrat Abu Sa'eed Khudri رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when Invited for a Waleema**

Hadhrat Ataa narrates that he was once with Hadhrat Abu Sa'eed Khudri رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when he was invited for a Waleema. When Hadhrat Abu Sa'eed Khudri رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ saw a variety of dishes, he remarked, "Do you not know that if Rasulullaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ate in the mornings, he would not have dinner and if he ate dinner, he would not have meals in the mornings?" (3)

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(1) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.37).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.142).

(3) Abu Nu'aym in his *Hilya* (Vol.3 Pg.323). Abu Nu'aym has commented on the chain of narrators.